The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,637.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	
For year in advance, delivered in Town	....	52	0
—— including postage	......	72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	18th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN" 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.
From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander W. McCallum, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning ; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing [illegible] falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. o[illegible] morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM CO[illegible] MALABAR COAST, CEYLON [illegible] CALCUTTA.

(Interchang[illegible] passengers and cargo at Galle to au[illegible] tavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yo[illegible]

[illegible] TISH INDIA [illegible] TION COMPANY [illegible] act with Govern- [illegible] s above twice a month wi[illegible] wing dates :—

Leave [illegible] 1 and 15 [illegible] 4 „ 18 [illegible] 5 „ 19 [illegible] 24 [illegible] 25 [illegible] 28 [illegible] 29 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 4

[illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] ntur [illegible] s. A. 3 0 [illegible] 0 12 [illegible] 0 6

[illegible] January run as [illegible] rry will leave every [illegible] A. M. [illegible] afternoon at 1 P. M. [illegible] ble for either Ferry for a period of [illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

[illegible] et, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N[illegible] Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday
Rutnagherry.	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry ...	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore ...	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore ...	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry.	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will leave for the Coast ports, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on SATURDAY, 25th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 22nd May, 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "OTTAWA," (1,274 Tons and 200 H. P.) Captain McCulloch, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 27th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which a receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th May 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Call of Rupees 500 (five hundred) per share is due this day, on the shares of the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all unpaid calls.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Lt.
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand ; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER Ship "JOHN BRIGHT," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside, immediately, for their respective goods as they come to hand ; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain N T Marquand will not be responsible for the Contents or Condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck

BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Agent for Ship *John Bright*.

Marine Lane, 20th May 1867.

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," Andrew, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.
First Class.................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria ; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on the 5th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.
First Class..............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..............£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House.
BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

THE following passage is required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

BYCULLA LIVERY & COMMISSION STABLES.—21, BELLASIS ROAD.—COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.—Horses, Carriages and Harness will be received for Sale on Commission, the charge will be, for each Horse sold Rupees 17, payable both by buyer and seller—For Carriage, Harness, &c., 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by seller only.

Orders from outstations for the purchase of Horses will be carefully executed.

LIVERY.

A limited number of Horses will be received on Livery ; each Horse will be provided with large airy loose Box, the best of Provendor, as good a Gorrawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness without extra charge) and will be shod : all for Rs. 50 per mensem.

Horses provided with usual stall, and exclusive of Gorrawalla, Shoeing and treatment will be charged at Rs. 1½ per diem.

All Horses received on Commission Sale will be charged one Rupee per diem and twelve annas for a Pony, exclusive of Gorrawalla and Shoeing. If the animal is withdrawn unsold, the charge per diem would be Rs. 1½ for a Horse and Rs. 1 for a Pony.

Horses sent for Livery or on Commission Sale must be provided with their complete kits, otherwise a kit will be supplied in the stable at the charge of Rs. 10 per each Horse.

Forage can be supplied at the Gentleman's houses on moderate terms

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the Ordinary rate of Rs. 2 for plain shoes and Rs. 2½ for turned-up toes or anti-triping Shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for, for a period of 6 months or a year, payable in advance.

BREAKING IN.

Horse broken-in to double Harness, Rs. 40 per pair ; to single harness Rs. 25 ; to Saddle Rs. 20 ; to Ladies Saddle Rs. 25.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence : and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co. :—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows :—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay[illegible]

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anaesthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Chloroform, Ether, and Turpentine Globules.
Bismuthi Ammonio-Citras, Soluble, dose, 5 grains.
True Goa Powder, not procurable elsewhere.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Wourari Poison.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI }

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE.—The QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY occurring on FRIDAY next, the undermentioned Banks will be closed on that day, and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th instant :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited)
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MONEY ORDER AGENCY will be opened at SHOLAPORE from the 1st Proximo.

EDWIN W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Office,
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,—(In Liquidation).—The Liquidators hereby intimate that on the 3rd proximo they will distribute to the Shareholders a first DIVIDEND of Rs 36 per Share. To entitle Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of stock at the Bank's Office on or before 28th instant Those failing to do so will receive no dividend until next distribution.

Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorneys.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 28th instant to 10th proximo.

JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Elphinstone Circle, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting :—

1st That the Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, instant,—"That Clause 15 of the "Articles of Association of the Company, viz., that in "case the Company should at any time be wound up, it "shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature, "Bombay, be rescinded," be confirmed.

2nd. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

G. W. TERRY,
Secretary W I Hotel Company (Limited.)

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, a new and choice selection of these beautiful works of Art just received per Steamer. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. For Sale, at half the cost price, a quantity of drawing paper, more or less damaged, but well adapted for working Drawings, &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

SALOON RIFLES of the best construction just received—Rs. 75.

Ammunition for the above always on hand, per 100 Rounds—Rs. 3-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED PER "SALSETTE" AND "MADRAS."

	Rs.	
Kneeland's Annual of Scientific Enquiry 1867 ...	6	8
Pearse's Notes on Health	1	8
Winslow (Forbes) on the Influence of Light on Health	4	8
Macbride's Anatomical Outlines of the Horse........	5	12
Tennyson's Elaine, illustrated by Gustave Dore	16	0
Dore's Two Hundred Sketches	5	12
Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer	4	0
Hood's (Thos.) Comic and Serious Poems 2 vols	7	8
Rouse's Practical Man	6	12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	6	12
———— Atalanta in Calydon	4	8
———— Chastelard	5	4
Palmer's Book of Praise	3	8
Murray's Hand Book to India—Bombay and Madras	18	0
Ferguson's Modern Styles of Architecture........	24	0
———— History of Architecture Vol. 2........	32	0
Baldwin on Short Whist	2	8
Moxon's Miniature Poets. *Selections from Tennyson.*	3	12
———— Do. Tupper........	3	12
———— Do. Praed	3	12
———— Do. Robt. Browning.	3	12
———— Do. Wordsworth.	3	12
———— Do. Byron	3	12
Aitkin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols............	25	8
Musketry Instruction, *New edition* 1867	0	12
Novello's Part Song Book	1	0
Dixon's New America. 2 vols	22	8
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies	12	0
Hardwicke's Photographic Chemistry, new edition	5	12
Harem Life in Egypt, cheap edition	4	8
Medical Regulations for the Army	1	4
Noad's Student's Text Book—Electricity............	8	0
Scott's Poems, Globe edition, morocco	9	8
Chambers's Book-keeping by Inglis	1	4
De la Motte's Ornamental Alphabets	3	0
———— Modern Alphabets	3	0
Weal's Series, Pneumatics	1	4
Hardwicke's Peerage	0	12
———— House of Commons	0	12
———— Baronetage	0	12
Lankester's Half Hours with the Microscope	3	0
Owen Meredith's Lucile	4	8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor	3	0
Lyell's Elements of Geology........................	13	8
———— Principles of o. vol. 1............	12	0
Last days of Rammohun Roy by Miss Carpenter...	5	12
Bengal Army List, April........................	6	0
Year Book of Facts 1867........................	3	0
Tropical Resident at Home	3	0
Piazzi Smyth's Life and Work at the Great Pyramid	42	0
Trench's (Dean) Studies of the Gospels............	8	0
Maudslay's Physiology and Pathology of the Mind	12	0
Stevens on Stowage, enlarged edition............	15	0
Hardwicke's Crown Peerage 1867..................	3	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, MILLINERS, GLOVERS, AND HABERDASHERS.

HAVING just finished TAKING STOCK we have the pleasure to intimate to our Customers and the Public that we are now offering all our Stock at greatly reduced prices, and to which we solicit favourable attention.

VELVETS.

BLACK and COLOURED LYON'S and SPITTALFIELD'S VELVETS for Ladies' and Childrens' Dresses.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

Our present Stock comprises every requisite.
CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, CASHMERES, LAMLAS, MERINOES, &c. &c.

MANTLES.

Our Stock of the best PARISIAN MANTLES is almost entirely sold out, and intending Purchasers would do well to make an early call.

DRAP DE FRANCE MANTLES.

PARISIAN PALETOTS.
NEW SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS.
NEW ASTRAKAN CLOAKS and JACKETS.

SHAWLS.

We are now offering our large Stock of SHAWLS, which comprises all this Season's novelties at very nearly half price to effect an entire clearance to make room for fresh arrivals :—

All Wool Wove Clan Tartan Longs.
All Wove Clan Tartan Plaids, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.
Best Wool All-Wove Shepherd Checks, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.
Best all Wool Wove Fancy Shawls, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

REAL ALBANIANS.

BEST PAISLEY PLAIDS,—NORWICH PRINTED SHAWLS.

ALGERINE SHAWLS.

A large variety of PLAIN and FANCY ALGERINE SHAWLS of the best quality, exceedingly cheap.
NEW CLUNY ROTONDES AND SQUARES.
SPANISH PUSHER and LIMERICK LACE SHAWLS.

PETTICOATS AND SKIRTS.

An endless variety of the new CHALLIE and ALL WOOL SKIRTS and PETTICOATS.
WARM HOSIERYS.
IRISH LINENS and LAWNS, MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

After the 1st of June all orders for Fancy Goods to be addressed, East Street, Poona.

No. 1, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Frere Hall a full length Portrait of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid into the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to an Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
A. E. DENSO,
NAOMUL HOTECHUND, C.S.I.
BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE,
SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR.

Kurrachee, 15th May 1867.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been made and is payable at the Office of the Company on the 1st June.

An interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per share is also declared and is payable subject to the payment of above Call on production of Share Certificates.

ROBINSON & Co, Managers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—MATHERAN TRAFFIC.—NOTICE.—On and from FRIDAY, 24th instant, the 5-40 P. M. Passenger Train from Bombay will cease to convey Passengers for Budlapour and Narell.

From the same date, the 6-45 A. M. Train from Narell for Bombay will be discontinued.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. P. E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Liquidators Report on the progress of the liquidation.
2. To consider a letter addressed to the undersigned by Mr P E Bendir, tendering his resignation of the Office of Liquidator.

W GILBERT, } Liquidators.
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, }

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 7½ per cent. (seven and a half per cent.) will be paid on and after the 1st June next to all Indian Creditors on this Estate who have signed the Trust Deed and who have rendered their claims to the Trustees on and before this date, in terms of the advertisement of the 11th April last, provided all such claims have been admitted by the Trustees and are verified by affidavit of the Creditors before the aforesaid 1st June.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following :—

Dr. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.
HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

Dr. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
PEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.
ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homoeopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN [illegible] Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turk[illegible] Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW !—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE }
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

In the Press
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.

☞ Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadavie.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital..................		£250,000	0	0
Reserved Fund ...	£222,346 10 11			
Suspense Accounts........	93,514 10 1			
		315,861	1	0
Total Accumulated Funds..................		2,510,139	0	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127	11	10
FIRE BUSINESS.				
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to..........		£240,783	9	10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0				
Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8				
The Nett Premiums are		280,543	10	4
Exhibiting an Increase of.........		£39,760	0	6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to..................		£190,192	6	4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY ESTATE.—CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the Trustees ; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to Mr. A. C. MOORE, at the Office of the Trustees, Apollo House, Fort.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, }
J. A. J. SHAW, } Trustees.
CURSONDASS NENSEE, }

Bombay, 7th July 1686.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES MACALISTER is authorized to SIGN OUR FIRM per procuration from this date.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Agent's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th May 1867, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration ; and to amend the following Clause of the Deed :—

"That for the future the qualification of the Directors be fixed to the ownership of 5 shares each, instead of the ownership of 10 Shares each as provided by Clause 61 of the Deed of co-partnership."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 29th May 1867, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER ALLAN, Tailor and Outfitter, 17 Apollo Street, Fort, has authorised Mr. WILLIAM OGG to receive monies and sign bills on his account during his absence in England from this date.

ALEX. ALLAN.

Bombay, 21st May, 1867.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, Church Lane, No. 3, on THURSDAY the 30th Instant at 3 P.M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 18th May 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York ; London in 1851 ; Paris in 1855 ; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857 ; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following :—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks ; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks ; Musical Boxes ; Silver-plated Ware : Bronze and Flower Ornaments ; Mechanical Toys ; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto ; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles ; Cheroot Cases ; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders ; Card Cases ; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes ; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae ; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions ; Morocco Travelling Bags ; Fancy Inkstands ; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs ; Fans ; Superior Paris Perfumery ; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips ; Walking Sticks ; Pocket Books ; Opera and Occular Glasses ; Oil Paintings ; Letter Balances ; Brushes of all kinds ; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. C. J. Erskine.	Rev. W. K. Fletcher.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapmen, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. T K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood Esq.	Rev. J. J. Farnham,
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

To the Board makes monthly grants to schools at Byculla, Mazagon, Colaba, and Fort George, and to two schools at Poona.

It is also endeavouring to raise Rs. 20,000 to meet an equal sum from Government to build a School House for Boys on the Esplanade, as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton. Of this sum Rs. 4,116-8 have been paid and Rupees 910 promised.

Subscriptions both to the General Fund, and the Cotton Memorial Fund which are earnestly solicited, will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th March 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Local Committee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold to the highest bidder at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah District, on the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

1. Hassard Half Press.
2 Forbes do.

F. H. B. BROOKE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah, the 16th May, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2 5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.
OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks ; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery ; Papier Mache ; Drawing Room Chairs ; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks ; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions ; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy......................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy ,, 22½

No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS

KOUSANIC TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIC TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb. ; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, at Noon on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

H. M.'s Sloops "FALKLAND," "CLIVE," and Schooner "GEORGIANA," as they stand on the day of sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS from London by the P and O. Co.'s Steamer which arrived here on the 25th April ; and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Out Station orders must be accompanied by remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 6th May, 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. ROONAN, } Liquidators.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, }

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order :—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.
MALVERN COLLEGE.
President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
With a large staff of Assistant Masters.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum ; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq. the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

	Rs.
CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete................................	50
NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates : it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural ; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver ; each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass	150
SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method ; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes ; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure, rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon ; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case..........	300
⁂ *This Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*	
ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book........................	10
CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each..............	85
CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each..................	40
CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each	130
BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished ...	150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case ; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.	
Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 &	25
PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.	
Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys	10
All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*	
FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.	
Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide*	18
BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	
CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock ; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete..................	125
A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs each, *Cash.*	
CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process ; very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from ...	125
TRUMPETS.—In F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks.	120
Trumpet (Regulation)	30
Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete........	28
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BARITONES ;—SAX. HORNS AND TENORS.—Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat..................	135
Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Bands.	130
Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards ; suitable for Cavalry Regiments..........	130
TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"..................	130
Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"..............	130
Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat..................	120
Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C	130
Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat..................	125

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By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1867.

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Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

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MAY NUMBER.

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In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PASSOO JAIRAZ, KHUTAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the application for LEAVE TO TRADE appointed to be made on FRIDAY the 24th day of May 1867, has been POSTPONED, till TUESDAY next, the 28th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. on account of the Queen's Birth-day.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

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HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Trustees.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

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SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

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THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th instant.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta, and Gibraltar.

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"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR——MAY, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .... 26th 10h. 13m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	25	Venus rises at 3-34 A. M.	5 24	6 29	2 47	3 9	21st May, 1867. Time 8h. 59m. 12s. e.
Sun.	26	Rogation Sunday.	5 24	6 30	3 54	4 0	
Mon.	27	Jupiter 2° 17' S. of Moon 1-54 A. M.	5 24	6 30	4 37	5 3	
Tues	28	Jupiter at quadratur with Sun at 3-39 A. M.	5 24	6 30	5 58	6 16	
Wed	29	Uranus sets at 8-41 P. M.	5 23	6 31	6 53	7 29	
Thurs	30	Ascension day—Holy Thursday.	5 23	6 31	8 3	8 34	
Fri.	31	Mars sets at 11-15 P.M.	5 23	6 31	9 4	9 29	

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

BOMBAY is frequently abused as being a city, which with great natural capabilities for beauty is yet so disfigured by art and man's device that she is in truth uglier than some less favoured, and we admit that she has suffered severely from architectural misfortunes, scarcely to be wondered at in her early days, though somewhat less excusable in later years. In speaking of the architecture of Bombay we must be understood to refer solely to the public buildings of the city; the native town has a character of its own which few people with a love of the picturesque would care to see altered. The improvement it requires is of the kind which the Health Officer and Municipal Commissioner will supply, for it must be confessed that the scenes which sketched by Prout or James Holland we should be glad to hang upon our walls are apt in the original to offend more senses than they gratify. Much has been done within the last few years to remove this reproach of ugliness from Bombay. The latest guide book which the traveller procures for his information before visiting this island tells him that St. Thomas's Cathedral, and the Town Hall stand in Bombay Green. If he looks for the Green he finds himself in the Elphinstone Circle. Only those who have had experience know what the difficulties are that lie in the way of accomplishing such a task as building the Elphinstone Circle. It would be no despicable work in England, but here it is an absolute feat, and the architects who have been able in the face of these difficulties, and in so short a time, to carry out two such works as the Circle and the Oriental Bank deserve our heartiest congratulations. The restoration works at the Cathedral, though still incomplete, and become through delay and misunderstanding a positive bye-word, have for their proposed object something beyond an enlarged and decorated church, and it is to be regretted that Bombay has still no church worthy of the great Christian nation to which it belongs. The Elphinstone College makes more steady progress, and when disheartened by the melancholy aspect of the unfinished carcase of the Victoria Museum it is encouraging to look across the road to a work that gives signs of vitality.

There are some who feel discouraged, and others who are disgusted, by the delay in the execution of the buildings on the Esplanade, already existing on paper as Frere Town. It is easy to pass the foundations of the new European General Hospital, in which some half lac of rupees is buried, with a sneer,—"this man began to build, but was not able to finish." In the crushing misfortunes from which our city is but now beginning to recover, noble efforts, no less than base designs and follies, were suspended, the latter we trust never to be revived, the former we feel certain to be renewed at no distant date. No blame attaches to Sir Bartle Frere that he was unable to carry out the rebuilding of Bombay.

> "What hand and brain went ever paired?
> What heart alike conceived and dared?
> What act proved all its thought had been?"

Defeated by adverse circumstances he could not see his scheme completed, but none the less Sir Bartle Frere deserves credit for having aimed at great things, and for having given an impetus to a movement towards getting us out of the British bungalow style of architecture. His hand laid the corner stone of the first of the Esplanade new buildings, and since that time three more in the same neighbourhood are in active progress. Whether other projected works, such as Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick's Custom-house, Mr. G. G. Scott's University Hall, and Mr. Burges' School of Art, will ever be carried out in their integrity is a question impossible for us to answer, but it was the intention of Sir Bartle Frere's Government that they should be—and such good intentions are not of the order that go to macadamize the road we none of us wish to travel.

Thoroughly artistic buildings such as these would have in India a political meaning. We have too long been contented with the wretched, make-shift contrivances which disgrace all our stations. It is not easy to understand how an order of architecture originally invented by the beaver has come to be so popular. It has little to recommend it: the mud walls and leaf-thatched roof have no claim to admiration in any way. They present at best a mean and ignoble appearance. They have a perpetual tendency to fall out of repair, and require a considerable yearly outlay simply to keep them water-tight, a matter in which the great architect, the beaver, must have had some secret not handed down to us. But even if they were more beautiful and less costly the great objection to them is their temporary character. Let them be patched and thatched as they may, and let them cumber the ground for a quarter of a century, they are always wretched makeshifts, and some premanent building is vaguely promised to take their place. It is not wise to allow any thing connected with or representing the English power here to appear merely encamped. The native mind quick enough to draw conclusions, must be sorely puzzled to understand how that can be a permanent Government which is contended with cadjan and mud huts for many of its most important offices. The English, firmly planted in the country, intend to remain here for all time, and solid pucka buildings would do more to impress upon the understanding of the natives the fact that we have founded a durable empire than any other outward and visible sign. The excuse of want of funds is one difficult to accept with gravity; if we have the means to hold the country we ought to have the means to show that we do so in language at once forcible and eloquent. Another reason may be found. Government has chosen to adopt the most cumbrous, ineffectual, and expensive machinery possible for the carrying out, or delaying, of all architectural works in connection with it, viz: The Public Works Department. If it be allowable to say such a thing of a Christian Government in a Pagan land, it is their idol—their Juggonnath, under the wheels of whose remorseless car all private enterprise is crushed. British India has never yet had a fair architectural chance, nor will she have while Royal Engineers play at being architects and clerks of works. An architect in a cocked hat is, we imagine, a spectacle which no nation less stolid than the British could contemplate with gravity.

Most educated people have something to say on the subject of architecture, and we are disposed to consider this knowingness of amateurs rather a misfortune than otherwise. Some say, with much plausibility, that the indigenous architecture is obviously the best style for us to adopt; others penetrated by the British notions of twenty years ago insist on an elegant Italian style, while newly arrived architects fresh from the study of Continental gothic architecture urge that all buildings should be conceived in the spirit of Chartres or Rheims. It is not our province to enter fully into the claims of these various style. The advocates of the first idea point to Beejapoor and to Ahmedabad, and undoubtedly from these cities all architects might learn much; but English thought does not, except in the single case of Owen Jones, run kindly in Oriental grooves; and while we admit that a Mahomedan or Hindoo architect left to himself might produce much better buildings, artistically considered, than an Engineer Officer, we are convinced that the work of a well trained English architect, in either Italian or Gothic, would better satisfy English taste, and more thoroughly represent the English mind. The centuries of civilization through which modern architecture has waxed or waned to its present point hold memories too precious for us to abandon them in presence of an art, which, beautiful though it may be, is eloquent only of superstition and paganism.

It may be true that art is of no country, that it is universal and abstract in its laws, but there are certain developments of European Christian art which have deeper roots than æsthetic canons; and, imperfectly as they may be carried out here, we are disposed to hold the belief that if the English architect is true to himself he will try to preserve that character. Let us hope that the days of the British bungalow, of the beaver-hut, and of the Public Works Department style of architecture are numbered, and that for the future British power will be represented here by British architecture well designed and carefully carried out.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Dickson and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have now come to a thorough understanding as to not only the principles but the details of the scheme of amalgamation to be submitted to the shareholders next Monday week. We take this opportunity of again contradicting the statement of the *Times of India* that there is a difference of opinion among the Directors as to the advantages of the plan proposed by Mr. Dickson. The shareholders will be, of course, the supreme judges, but the Directors are unanimous in recommending the acceptance of the terms now offered by the Bank of Bengal.

THE Government of India seems, during August 1866, to have brought under the notice of the then Secretary of State for India the difficulties attending the procuring a supply of horses for this country, with a view to obtaining the removal of the restriction on the exportation of horses from Bagdad. Lord Lyons, after five or six months "wearisome" negotiations, has succeeded in inducing the Turkish Government to allow the exportation of horses from Bagdad without restriction on payment only of the usual customs dues. The Turkish Government telegraphed instructions to Bagdad; and Lord Lyons also telegraphed to the British Consul General there to report on the execution of the order. On 22nd February the Consul General at Bagdad reported by telegraph that Namick Pasha had promulgated the Porte's orders, so that there is now nothing to prevent this country from receiving supplies of horses from that district of Asiatic Turkey. The official papers are published in a supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 18th May.

IT affords us much pleasure to notice the re-appointment of Surgeon J. H. Sylvester to the Grant Medical College in a post for which he is eminently adapted:—that of 2nd Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, with the chair of physiology in the College. The Governor and Dr. Arnott have, in this selection, made one of the very best appointments as regards the Grant College, while they have only rewarded Dr. Sylvester as he deserved. As the successful competitor for the Professor Owen scholarship in Human and Comparative Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dr. Sylvester became known as a diligent scholar; and we are assured by many who have been privileged to sit under his teaching in the Grant College a dozen years ago that his power as a teacher in Anatomy and Physiology was unrivalled in that institution, while the students both of the College and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital regarded him as their best friend. After an absence from this Presidency of about ten years, during which period according to the army list Dr. Sylvester served in the campaign in Persia in 1857 (medal and clasp), in the Dekkan, Malwa, Nurbudda, and Central India Field Forces in 1857-58; in pursuit of Heera Singh's army; the battle of Mundeesoor and storming of Goolaria; the siege and storming of Chindaree; siege and storm of Jhansi; battle of the Bheliva; battle and capture of the Luskkur and Gwalior (medal and clasp); served as Field Surgeon with the Euzofzai Field Force during the operations in Umbeyla pass, and with the 1st Siekh Cavalry in Chumba valley; present at the action at the Bonyer pass and burning of Umbeyla. He has returned to find his services urgently required by Government in the acting appointment of Oculist and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery. While performing these duties for Dr. Hunter, Dr. Sylvester's claims to a substantive appointment in a post worthy of his abilities have been recognized by the head of the Medical Department, and we are glad that His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned it. In the position of 2nd Physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital we are sure that Dr. Sylvester's diligence, ability, and wide experience will secure to the institution the right man in the proper place; and we doubt not there are many of his former friends in Bombay who are ready to stand by an established Medical reputation, and who will rejoice with us that he has been induced to take up once more a permanent residence in this city.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—Dr. Cayley, the new Political Agent appointed to Leh, the capital of Ladak, passed through Lahore a few days ago *en route* to Cashmere, from whence he will proceed to take up his appointment.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from Meerut that in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox, as well as cholera, the 19th Hussars have been moved into several detach camps.

THE same:—The Viceroy has issued instructions to the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces and to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, under which these authorities are to organise measures for preventing the sale of British subjects as slaves to the Nepaulese, as well as for releasing those now held in bondage.

THE same:—Recent information from England brings another curious eccentricity in that much vexed question "Prize Craft" to light. It appears that whilst those, whose position on the Head Quarter Staff, entitled them to share in disproportionate ratio, to their actual connection with the capture of Kirwee, have long since, in this country, received their easily earned quota, this is as yet withheld in England from the immediate though less fortunate captors. Verily the last shall be first, and the first last. We are curious to learn the cause of this delay in the issue at home. Perhaps some of our readers can explain it.

THE same:—Coal having been discovered in the bed of Wurdah River, near Chanda, in the Central Provinces, by Captain Lucie Smith, a report upon the quality of the mineral found, and the probabilities of the supply being of such a description as to be remunerative in working, has been made by the Geologist, Mr. Blandford. This gentleman examined the seams in in two places, one about 14 miles to the west of Chanda, and the other about 10 miles to the south. In consequence of the excavations at the former place having been made in the bed of the river, no satisfactory determination could be come to as to the amount of coal in the seam, Mr. Blandford stating in his report in one place that it was between 5 and 6 feet in thickness, whilst in another small hole dug it was only about 2 feet. The coal lies under sandstone rock of considerable depth. As to quality, although the report says it is moderately good, the analysis to which a specimen has been subjected seems to prove that it is very inferior, from the unusually large quantity of volatile ingredients—no less than 36 per cent.—which this coal contains, and the small quantity carbon or heat-producing matter. Mr. Blandford does not think that this seam could be profitably worked, unless it should be found to thicken considerably, and he has also doubts of there being any great extent of coal. The coal at the spot where the other trial was made seems to be of a much better quality, and is found in much greater quantities. The seam here seen was six feet in thickness, and the coal taken from the bottom, where it had not been exposed to the action of the water in the nullah from lying so near the surface, was "unusually pure and bright." Unfortunately, the best part of this seam apperrs likely to be on the Nizam's side of the river, but owing to the demand which the Railway is sure to cause for any good coal that can be discovered, we trust that motives of self-interest alone, if not higher ones, will induce His Highness to have further explorations made to develop, if possible, what is likely to prove so valuable a source of revenue. When the proposed improvements of the Godavery River are carried out, water carriage for this coal will be almost at the pit's mouth, as the places where it has been discovered are upon the navigable portion of the Wurdah River.

THE *Pioneer*:—The public who are chained down to a residence in the plains at this season of the year can appreciate the boon which the East Indian Railway Company have conferred upon them by agreeing to run special ice trains from Howrah upwards at less than one half the cost of the transit of ice by the ordinary passenger trains. This is a matter of such public importance, that we do not hesitate thus prominently to invite the attention of ice clubs to the advantages offered. The supply of pit ice has been of late years so uncertain, and it so commonly becomes exhausted at the time when ice is most needed, that the advantage of having a regular and constant supply of pure American ice must be obvious. The cost of a maund of ice at Howrah, when taken in large quantities, is four rupees, and the freight to Agra one rupee nine annas per maund, making a total of five rupees nine annas. No less quantity, however, than 3,000 maunds can be taken at once, for the Railway Company will not run a special train for less. This restriction may at present operate as a bar to the immediate enjoyment of the advantages offered; but if the same rule will continue in force, and the same advantages continue to be held out, we see no reason why American ice should not entirely supersede the use of hit ice and machine-made ice in stations within easy access of the East Indian Railway.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I wish you to publish the enclosed letter not merely as the matter is of interest to the unfortunate shareholders of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company or to the fortunate Parsee who has acquired their property, but as the narrative may be of use to the shareholders of some other Companies in Bombay who yet may be "wise in time."—Your's truly,

FRANCIS MATHEW.

Cumballa Hill, 24th May 1867.

To the SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—As I was lately during a few days a Director of your Company I wish to place the following particulars before you. Immediately after being nominated a Director I recommended for adoption the measures which in the position of the Company I deemed necessary, but my proposals were negatived by the other two Directors, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Mr. John Dixon. Finding that I was powerless being in a minority and hoping that the other Directors would adopt the measures necessary if solely responsible, I at once resigned and informed Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday and J. Dixon that I would not share with them in "any responsibility for the past or present management of the affairs of the Company." The gentlemen named had been during a considerable time paid Directors of the Company—the former Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday who was also Chairman; from the commencement of the undertaking. From the commencement also Messrs. A. C. Brice & Company had been paid Secretaries and Treasurers. They paid the Directors and they paid themselves and amongst other payments they paid a large sum of money belonging to the Company for land at Parell without any special authority from the shareholders. They charged their five per cent upon the amount paid and they generously gave to a young man who is as was in their establishment further ten per cent on the amount from the Company's money as "brokerage and commission," but they did not obtain a title to the land and the Company received nothing for the outlay. The Directors and Managers generously omitted to press some shareholders including a late Director who did not pay their calls, but they continued to build on credit and continued to allow and charge their several commissions or fees until futher credit could not be obtained. The results of this management during some years were a few months ago when I had first reason to suspect that the Company was in an unsafe position I found that the account stood thus over Rupees 800,000 (Eight lacs) had been expended on the Company's account about (one lac) Rupees 1,00,000 was due to the Company and there were claims against the Company to the amount of Rupees one lac and a half (152,000). Included in this last amount was a claim for a balance of account for 5 per cent. on the cost of the Company's buildings by Messrs. Scott and McClelland the architects who obtained as an application unopposed in the High Court an order for the sale of the whole of the Company's property to satisfy their claim for rupees 15,000 although the accounts of the Company showed at the time at least as much available from cash in hands and good debts due to the Company. It was obvious that a sale of the Warehouses in the present state of the money market in Bombay even if the particulars were properly published could only have been effected at great loss, yet the property has I see by the *Times of India* of to day been sold by auction and has been bought by a fortunate Parsee for Rupees 41,000 subject to a debt of about rupees 68,000 to another Company of which Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday is also a Director, whilst the other Creditors have been left unpaid and the property of the shareholders has been confiscated. I was the more surprised at this as within the last fortnight Mr. A. C. Brice informed me that the notice of sale to meet Messrs. Scott and McClelland's claim meant nothing as the matter would be arranged. In any case I could not have believed that the Directors would have allowed the Company's property to be as it has been quietly sacrificed for a trifling claim without at least publishing the particulars of the sale in advance and of the value of the property so as to induce fair competition.

The Bonded Warehouses were believed to be a want in the port of Bombay and a little time ago the Company's shares were considered a safe investment. Two hundred and sixty-one shares of two thousand rupees each were paid up in full and produced rupees 5,22,000 and on other shares rupees 1,73,000 had been paid. For this sum total rupees 6,95,000 (nearly seven lacs) which were received from the shareholders out of a total proposed original Capital of 800,000 under the Chairmanship of a leading Parsee financier, Messrs. A. C. Brice and Co. being secretaries and reasurers the Company has now little beyond a set of books and documents which might be valuable to the future historian of the failures of Joint Stock enterprises in Bombay.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS MATHEW.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

(Via Russia.)

LONDON, 13TH MAY, MORNING.

The Italian Budget provides an extraordinary tax of six hundred millions on Church property, only on cessation of the forced currency.

The Bombay Mail of April 20 was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 16TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

At a meeting of the National Reform Union a resolution was passed pledging a renewed agitation to remove the restrictions of the franchise.

The *Moniteur* eulogises the attitude of Lord Stanley on the Luxemburg question and says it will *solidarety of inte s* (?) between England and France.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 23RD MAY.

Govt. paper. { Fours 12¼ to 12½.
Fives 4 to 4½.
Fives & half 9¼ to 9½.

Exchange, 1s. 11½d.
Freight, dead weight, £1 10s.
Jute, nominal.
Seeds, £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Shirtings Rs. 6-10 to 6-12.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-15 to 3-1.
Mule Twist, Rs. 12 7 as. 6 pie.
Market for Piece Goods, little doing.
Market for Twist, lower.

MADRAS, 23RD MAY.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 8½ premium.
Fives, 4½ premium.
Fours, 13½ discount.

Document Bills 2s. 0¼d.
Dead Weight none.
Light Freight £2. 7s. 6d.
Cotton £2 10s.
Interest on Loans 5 per cent.
Money Market very easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7lb. Rs. 6-10. to 6-12.
No. 40 Mule Twist good seconds per bundle Rs. 4-7 to Rs. 4-8.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 21st May. 2,464 cwt.

BOMBAY.

ALL the Public Offices were closed yesterday on account of the Queen's Birth-day.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. [illegible], Captain Hanscom, arrived yesterday afternoon from Suez; she left Suez on the 9th and Aden 16th May.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, two Hindoo cultivators named Goila Kora and Kala Kora, were charged before N. M. W. Daniel, Esq., Acting Session Judge, the former with the murder of one Desla Goila, and the latter with causing grievous hurt. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoners guilty of the offence and sentenced the first to undergo ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year. Against the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, but it was rejected and the sentence of the lower Court confirmed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Commandant.

No. 1 (Fort) Company will parade on Monday 27th instant at 5-30 P. M., on Thursday 30th instant at 5-30 P. M.

The remaining Companies as may be ordered.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.

Head Quarters, No. 15, Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th May 1867.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 5 P. M. There were present—Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., F. R. S. N. A., F. R. G. S., Senior Member, in the Chair; Dr. Bhau Daji, Honorary M. R. A. S.; J. Burgess, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S.; Surgeon J. H. Sylvester, F. G. S.; J. Firth, Esq.; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; D. E. Gostling, Esq. Members: and Lieut. Henry Morland, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Several donations were laid before the Society for which their best thanks were requested to be conveyed to the donors.

Among the several letters read were the following:—

1. From His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., accepting the Presidentship of the Society, and conveying to the members his appreciation of the honour done him in offering him the same.

2. From H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S., Under Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding for the information of the Society, papers in connection with the question raised in an article in the "Bombay Saturday Review" entitled "Geological Action on the South Coast of Kattyawar and in the Runn, and the following from the Right Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B., G. C. S. I.

"To Lieut. HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society.

SIR,—I had the pleasure before leaving Bombay to receive your letter of the 22nd February to the address of my Private Secretary forwarding to me an extract of the proceedings of the Geographical Society at their meeting held on the 21st of February.

In begging you to express my thanks for the honour done me by the Resolution I shall be obliged if you will assure the Society, what great pleasure it will always afford me should I be able to further the Society's objects in any way in which the society may command my services while in England—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. B. E. FRERE.

P. and O. S. S. *Malta*.
The Red Sea, 15th March 1867.

Lieutenant Morland then announced for the information of the Society that a deputation consisting of himself and Captain Robinson, vice President, waited on His Excellency the Right Honourable Seymour Fitzgerald on the 28th March last, to solicit the honour of his becoming the Patron of the Society, and that His Excellency was pleased to accept the office.

The business of the monthly meeting having been closed, that of the annual meeting was entered on, and the following gentlemen were declared from the Voting Lists scrutinized by the committee, to be the Offices-bearers for the ensuing Session of 1867-68:—

Vice-Presidents.

1. Commander G. T. Robinson.
2. The Hon'ble George Foggo.
3. The Hon'ble H. Newton, C.S.

Resident Members of the Committee.

1. Dr. Bhau Daji, Hon. M. R. A. S.
2. J. P. Hughlings Esq., B. A.
3. The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
4. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, F. R. G. S.
5. Cowasjee Jehangherjee ReadyMoney Esq.
6. Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik.
7. J. Burgess, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S.
8. Thos. C. Hayllar, Esq.
9. Surgeon W. A. Shepherd.
10. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett Esq.
11. James Taylor, Esq.
12. J. Connon, Esq., M. A.

Non-Resident Members.

1. Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., LL D.
2. General G. LeGrand Jacob, C. B.
3. T. C. Hope, Esq, C. S.
4. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B., R. N.
5. Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.
6. Colonel A. B. Kemball, C. B., F. R. G. S.
7. Colonel H. J. Barr.
8. His Excellency General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K. C. B.

Sub-Committee of Correspondence.

Dr. Bhau Daji, Hon. M. R. A. S.
J. Burgess, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S.
The Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy.
Surgeon W. A. Shepherd.
Cowasjee Jehangheerjee ReadyMoney, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.

Sub-Committee of Finance.

J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B. A.
Thos. C. Hayllar, Esq.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, F. R. G. S.
Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq.
Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik.
J. Connon, Esq., M. A.

Auditors.

J. Burgess, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., and Major J. T. Annesley were appointed Joint Auditors of the Society's cash accounts for the past year.

Captain Morland then proceeded to submit to the Society the following brief summary of the proceedings of the past Session:—

ANNUAL REPORT.

During the last Session the Society met four times, and the following were the papers read before them:—

1. Mr. Rassam's Mission to the Emperor Theodorus of Abyssinia—account of events from 28th January to 22nd March 1866—contributed by Government.

2. Report by Dr. Colvill on the progress of cholera during the past season on the borders of the Persian Gulf, and an account of his land journey from Bushire to Lingah—By ditto.

3. Copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Kutch, descriptive of a collection of ancient coins of that province, presented to Government by His Highness the Rao—By Government.

4. Report by Lieut. Colonel Merewether describing the various places, lately visited by him between Aden and Suez—By Government.

5. Copy of a sketch Map received from the Political Resident at Aden, of the country passed over by the troops during the recent operations against the Foodlee Tribe, together with a copy of the descriptive remarks which accompanied it—By Government.

6. Copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia and of an interesting Memoir (therewith submitted) on part of Mesopotamia situated between Sheriat-el-Beyta and Tel-Ibrahim, prepared by Lieut. Bewsher—By Government.

7. Report on the physical description of the country traversed by Lieut Colonel Lewis Pelly, between Bunder Abbass and Cape Jusk in 1864—By Government.

It is an unpleasant task to have to advert here to the want of interest evinced of late by the members towards the affairs of the Society. This can not be better explained than by a retrospect of the proceedings of the Society's meetings held during the last Session, and the source from whence the communications read before them were obtained. The Society has not a single original communication to show from the pen of a member, in the list of the papers noticed above. This indifference on the part of the members towards the objects of the Society is very lamentable, and it is hoped, that this appeal made in the interests of the Society will not fail to induce them to take an increased interest in the proceedings and to come forward with papers to render the meetings of the society more interesting than they have latterly been.

The total number of members on the roll of the Society at the last annual meeting was 155—since then, there were admitted to membership the following:—

1. R. L. King, Esq.
2. Surgeon W. A. Shepherd.
3. D. E Gostling Esq.
4. The Chevalier A. Theuon.
5. His Excellency General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., making a total of 160 members, against this, however, the Society has lost nine members, of whom there have been removed.

By death—4.

1. Surgeon James Welsh, F. R. C. S.
2. E. P. Repton, Esq.
3. Mirza Ali Jan, Esq.
4. Cornet T. J. Newnham.

By retirement from India—3.

1. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, M. D.
2. Captain Sherard Osborn, C. B., R. N.
3. The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, C. S. President.

By resignation of Membership—2.

1. Lieutenant W. T. Crockett.
2. Limjee Manockjee, Esq, in all 9 members leaving a balance of 151 members at this date.

Surgeon James Welsh, F. R. C. S. of the Bombay Medical Service, joined the Society in 1862. He was Port Surgeon previous to his leaving India on furlough in 1863, and took a great interest in the affairs of the Society. He renewed his connection with them after his return from Europe at the commencement of this year, but was prematurely cut off from the sphere of his usefulness on the 23rd January last.

Dr. A. H. Leith, was admitted a member of the Society in 1858 and was one of their Vice-Presidents at the time of his final retirement from India in February 1867. Dr Leiths' services in connection with Medical and Sanitary improvements effected in the Presidency during the last 25 years speak for themselves.

Captain Sherard Osborn C. B. joined the Society in April 1865. He was elected one of their Vice-Presidents in May following, and was offered the Presidentship in December of that year. Captain Osborn's merits as a Geographer have been of a very high order, and are too well known to require any reiteration here. The Society held him in high esteem and at their meeting held in November last, recorded the following resolution:—

"That Captain Sherard Osborn, C. B., R. N., F. R. G. S., be elected an Honorary Member of the Society for his most acceptible services in furthering the objects of the science of Geography, and his valuable contributions to the Library of the Society during his sojourn here."

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, C. S., joined the Society in April 1866, when the office of President was unanimously offered to him. He resigned it in March last owing to his approaching retirement from India. Mr. Erskine's name has been associated with the cause of Education in Western India. Though for a short time only, at the head of the Society, yet he has been held in the highest esteem and respect for his great abilities, conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties, his extreme politeness and unostentatious habits, which admirably fitted him for the Presidential chair. In accepting his resignation, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the Society recieve with much regret the resignation of the Presidentship by the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, C. S. on his proceeding to Europe, and desire to record their thanks for his services."

The following resolution which was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, the then President, and seconded by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Vice-Resident, was carried by acclamation on the retirement of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, at the Society's meeting held on February 21st, 1867.

"That His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K C. B. and G. C. S. I., is entitled to the special acknowledgements and gratitude of the Society for the warm interest he has taken in furthering their objects, and the distinguished patronage he has extended to them during the period of his Governorship of the Bombay Presidency."

Copies of the reprint of the sixth volume of the Society's Transactions arrived here last year. The want of this volume was much felt, and it may be in the recollection of the Society that they are indebted to Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee Esq., for his acceptible benefaction for supplying this want.

Copies of the General Index to the contents of the 17 Volumes of the Society's Transactions transmitted by the Society's Agent in London two months back are shortly expected to arrive here. The want of this most useful work was also greatly felt, and but for Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas' munificent donation the Index could not have been compiled.

Five instalments of books on account of the Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck donation, have come to hand, and the final shipment of a few more books is shortly expected here. A separate case, similar to the one now standing in the Society's rooms enclosing the Ross Testimonial, shall be ordered for the accommodation of this collection.

Rupees 1,980 have been subscribed on account of the Frere Portrait Fund. Of these Rs. 1,665 have been recovered, and the balance is under recovery. Early opportunity will be taken to give effect to the wishes of the subscribers.

Of Mr. Premchund Roychund's donation of Rs. 5,000, the Committee will be requested to sanction a portion to be applied for the general purposes of the Society. A complete series of Maps of the Trigonometrical Survey of India is also being obtained and mounted at the Education Society's Press, which will form a valuable acquisition to the Library. The necessity of a fourth case, like the three already standing here, is much felt, as the Society's collection of books has very much increased.

A revised catalogue of the books received up to date has been compiled, and the MS. is, this day, presented to the Society. It is alphabetically arranged, each book has been entered under two separate headings—one, the author's name; and the other, the chief word in the Title. The catalogue printed in 1862 contained only one entry—the author's name—and was therefore defective for reference as the author's name was necessarily required to be known before the work could be found. The catalogue will be printed at the Byculla Press, and will then be sent to London to be bound with the catalogue of maps, charts, &c., which is being printed at Home. The principal credit for this catalogue is due to the clerk Mr. Balvant Krishnarao Palekar in whose hands the whole arrangement has rested, and as far as can be seen, great care seems to have been taken by him in the compilation. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the marked ability he has evinced in the discharge of his duties.

The eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Society is in the Press, and it is hoped, that copies thereof will be placed in the hands of members before the opening of the next Session.

It is a matter of great regret to add here for the information of the Society, that the late monetary crisis, which has had such disastrous effects in the mercantile as well as the general community of Bombay, has tended materially to affect the interests of the Society also—inasmuch as there is a large number of bills on account of subscription yet to be recovered. There is, however, every hope of these arrears being recovered during the current year. The statement of the Societys's cash account shows a handsome balance to their credit, but it must be understood that this balance includes several funds in trust with the Society for special purposes. There is very little balance available for the general requirements of the Society. I would, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to impress on the members the necessity of their urging the claims of the Society on their friends, and inducing them to extend to it their patronage by membership—the annual subscription is Rs. 15 only—and I trust that this appeal will meet with a ready response.

At the conclusion of the report, the annual statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Society from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867, submitted to the Society, showed a balance of Rs. 10,205-14-3 to their credit. In this sum were comprised the cash balances of the several donations in trust with the Society.

The report submitted by the Secretary having been considered satisfactory, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the same, and the warmest thanks of the Society were voted to the Office-bearers of the past year. The meeting then adjourned to September next.

BANK OF INDIA.

THE liquidators of the Bank of India have issued the following report to be presented at the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 31st instant:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION.)

In terms of section 155 of Act 10 of 1866, we have convened an ordinary general meeting of the shareholders to receive a report of the liquidators of the Bank of India, and we now submit to you a balance-sheet made up to the 30th April last, and our remarks upon it as well as upon the progress of the liquidation.

There is no necessity for us to detail the history of the Bank or the circumstances which led to its being placed in liquidation; our duties being to distribute and realize the assets, we shall simply confine our remarks to the facts that have come before us in the "Winding up," or are unknown to the general body of the shareholders.

The "Report of the Directors" submitted to the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the 5th March 1866 was not adoped, but when we commenced our duties we carefully investigated the balance-sheet made up to 30th June 1865 with the auditor's estimate of losses up to 31st December 1865.

This balance-sheet showed that out of Rs. 81,40,220 of capital, Rs. 1,00,000, of reserve fund, and undivided profits Rs. 229,000, Rs. 28,34,365 had been lost, after making allowance for all bad and doubtful debts, and we have every reason to believe that this estimate was fairly made, and was warranted by the general position of persons and the value of property at the time. Almost immediately after this balance-sheet was submitted to the shareholders, a heavy fall in the price of cotton took place, and the financial difficulties which followed in England considerably altered the position of the Bank assets. Credit collapsed, failures both in England and India occurred, property of all sorts was forced on the market at reduced prices which led to a depreciation in value, shares became almost unsaleable, and two actions brought against the Bank in China in which its position was considered undoubted, were decided adversely, involving a loss of Rs. 4,00,000 (four lacs). All these circumstances will lead the shareholders to expect a much more unfavourable result than was anticipated in March 1866.

Immediately before the liquidation was commenced the Bank was ruinously affected. We discovered on taking charge of the Bank's affairs that its acceptances to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 had been dishonoured and protested, that there were other liabilities falling due day by day amounting to about Rs. 1,00,000, proceedings at law were taken against the Bank by one of its creditors under the Bills of Exchange Summary Procedure Act, and to meet these claims, the only available means of the Bank, were Rs. 30,000 in cash.

We at once commenced negotiations with the creditors and after serious representations were allowed time to realize the assets on account of claims, and we are hapy to state that owing to strong measures in some cases, and timely pressure in others, as well as by gradual realization of securities and shares we have been able to pay 87½, per cent. or 14 annas per rupee of the amount of the claims on the Bank, and have been able to avoid making a call upon the shareholder which at one time appeared inevitable. The con[illegible]ation and forbearance exhibited by the credi[illegible]s of the Bank cannot be too highly appreciated, it is a matter of great satisfaction to us that our dealings with them have hitherto been so successful.

From the balance-sheet which we submit to you with this report, you will notice that the liabilities of the Bank amount to Rs. 1,81,294-5-10, exclusive of contingent liabilities estimated at Rs. 79,600, whilst the assets (taken at a very low valuation will realize Rs. 7,17,571 there will consequently remain a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 to be divided ultimately among the shareholders. The shares of the Bank were originally 40,000 in number, on 24,000 of which Rs. 250 per share was paid and on the remaining 16,000 Rs. 150 had been subscribed. The Bank has acquired or holds a lien on about 9,000 shares consequently the amount of Rs. 4,50,000 when realized will have to be distributed over the remaining shares.

The losses of the Bank may be divided as follows:—

In "Exchange operations............	29,00,000
Local advances............	37,50,000
Share Investments............	7,50,000
	74,00,000

Of this amount Rs. 51,80,000 was lost in Bombay In the "Exchange operations" at the Head Office and branches nothing has transpired during the liquidation to show, that these accounts were worked irregularly, but great want of judgment appears in the transactions generally, and great losses arose, which were augmented by the protracted and unprecedented bad times experienced recently throughout the East.

The losses in local and share investments in Bombay are very heavy, and several circumstances connected with them require comment. Many advances were made on informal documents, or on promissory notes, insufficiently stamped drawn "payable on demand" with a due date affixed. The nature of these documents has prevented us dealing with the sureties only, but the amount of money involved is not large.

Other local advances were made when the Bank was hardly solvent, and when the operations were carried on by only one Director, Mr. Limjee Manockjee, nothwithstanding that section 63 of the Bank's deed of settlement, provided that a quorum for the conduct of the Bank should consist of not less than three Directors.

Mr. Limjee Manockjee was the sole Director in office from April 1865 till April 1866, when it was resolved to wind up the Bank, and although he tried unsuccessfully to induce some individual shareholders to join the board, the state of the Direction was never officially notified, nor were the shareholders called together to elect Directors. During the time that Mr. Limjee Manockjee was sole Director, renewals of advances made to him were passed to the extent of Rs. 2,99,000 but no security was deposited. At the same time also a loan of Rs. 65,000 originally granted by the Manager on the representation of Mr. Limjee to Ragoonath Wittoba his clerk was renewed, and we have every reason to believe that the loan was obtained for Mr. Limjee himself, in this case also no security was deposited. Shortly after these renewals Mr. Limjee Manockjee called a meeting of his creditors and is now insolvent under Act XXVIII. of 1865. For the loss in the transaction with Ragoonath Wittoba, we are endeavouring by legal measures to enforce a claim on Mr. Limjee's estate.

The local advances generally have had very careful attention. In many cases, as you will doubtless suppose, compromises have been necessary, but in consultation with the Committee appointed by you to advise with us on matters of this nature, we have exercised great caution in our actions in this respect.

One account has occasioned much surprise, and has been the subject of close investigation. A certain gentleman now in Bombay appeared in the books as indebted to the Bank in the sum of Rs. 32,269-5-6. On examining his transactions with the Bank, we discovered he had an active Current Account up to 2nd September 1864. On the 27th August 1864 a debit appears for Rs. 27,616-12-5 as cost of 50 Asiatic Bank shares. The gentleman was in England when the Bank went into liquidation, but on his return, application was made to him for payment of the amount at his debit in account, and he disputed his liability at once, stating that the transaction entered into in his name was unauthorized, and that he had never instructed the purchase. No document bearing his signature or relating in any way to the transaction can be traced in the records of the Bank. The late Manager states that he passed the entry, under orders from Mr. Cooper, then a Director of the Bank. Mr. Cooper, however, when called [illegible] us for an explanation denied all knowl[illegible] matter. This claim cannot consequ[illegible], and is not pressed.

The account "Sh[illegible]sist of three transactions. [illegible] in Back Bay shares. 2nd [illegible] in Port Canning shares. [illegible] in the Bank's own sha[illegible]

1st. An in[illegible]mation Company sh[illegible]ger of the Bank[illegible]rec-tors rec[illegible] ing the [illegible] Bay sh[illegible] date. [illegible] was [illegible] Cha[illegible] B. [illegible] Co[illegible] p[illegible] M[illegible] a[illegible] whe[illegible] is a l[illegible] advic[illegible] Mr. I[illegible] told w[illegible] not ad[illegible] opinion [illegible] measures [illegible] position and [illegible] in, or approve[illegible] considered it wo[illegible] against them.

2nd. The loss in [illegible] Canning Land shares. [illegible] Calcutta Manager having eithe[illegible] purchased 20 Port Canning shares, teleg[illegible] in cypher to the Bombay Manager to sell them at a limit of Rs. 10,000 premium. When the telegram reached Bombay the Manager was absent, and it was opened by the accountant who in some extraordinary manner, misinterpreted the code and purchased 20 shares at Rs 10,000 premium instead of selling. The acquisition of the shares in Bombay which were not re-sold till the Bank went into liquidation and a loss in Calcutta in connection with the mistake, occasioned a total deficiency of Rs. 2,74,700 in the transaction. The Manager of the Calcutta branch of the Bank, who left India rather suddenly and is now in England, has been requested to give the names of the persons for whom he acted in despatching the telegram, but we have not received any reply to our questions. The books of the Calcutta branch have not yet been received from our local attornies.

The 3rd item in "Share Investments" is the cost in March 1866 of 1,240 shares in the Bank of India at an average rate of Rs. 137-8 per share; this purchase was made when the Bank was on the verge of insolvency, and we are advised that Mr. Limjee Manockjee, who was the only Director of the Bank at the time, is personally responsible for the heavy loss which will accrue from it, and our solicitor is taking the necessary measures to recover what he can from his estate.

Regarding the losses in local advances at the Branches. The result of the actions already noticed has increased the losses in China. In China, and in Calcutta all the assets of the Bank were affected by the panic of last year, and as a matter of course are realizing worse results than were formerly estimated.

The Branches in China and Calcutta have been closed and the few remaining assets are in the hands of agents who are protecting our interests. The London Agency cannot be closed altogether until the account with the London Joint Stock Bank is adjusted, but the expenses are reduced to a very low amount. Mr. Peebles, the agent in London, has rendered us very valuable assistance in the difficulties of the Bank.

There is a liability attached to the Bank in consequence of an unexpired agreement with Mr. Peebles, which we are endeavouring to compromise. We regret to say that the three Managers of the Bank in the East, helped themselves to the amounts they supposed they could claim under their agreements. They had no authority from us to do so; and we are endeavouring to obtain refunds of a portion of the sums withdrawn.

With one exception all the shares and securities of the Bank in Bombay have been realized. The exception is the subject of litigation, but our legal advisers have confidence in the result of our case. The value of the property involved is about Rs. 30,000. The Bank has heavy claims on many insolvent estates, and the realization of the dividends payable will be a matter of time.

Except the attention that the law suits against Mr. Limjee Manockjee's trustees, and in regard to the property alluded to above will require, the further liquidation of the Bank will be very simple. In bringing the liquidation to its present stage, much care and anxiety has devolved on us, but our work has been lightened and our hands strengthened by the assistance rendered us by the consulting Committee, and we would specially allude to Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Senta who has been most prominent in helping with his advice and services.

Of the three liquidators appointed last May the report is signed by only two. The third Mr. Gray who was formerly Manager of the Bank resigned on 3rd December 1866, as he considered himself in a false position, being indebted to the Bank and unable to respond to our calls for payment. His debt which was recognised by the Directors when the Board was legally constituted was at one time fully secured, but the securities have turned out almost worthless.

Before concluding our report, we must again refer to the connection of Mr. Limjee Manockjee with the Bank. The subject is one which requires delicate handling and is accompanied with many legal difficulties. We cannot understand how Mr. Limjee Manockjee could go on for more than a year during a period of extraordinary difficulty, granting and renewing loans for himself and others carrying on business, without

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regard to the constitution of the Bank, and without any intimation to the general body of shareholders of the state of the Board.

We cannot overlook that during the time that he was sole Director of the Bank, heavy losses were being realized and incurred which ultimately led to the ruin of the Bank, and might perhaps have been mitigated had Mr. Limjee Manockjee taken such measures as would have brought additional counsel and advice to the Bank, and the means were always available to him by convening a meeting of shareholders to fill the vacancy in the Direction. Under any circumstances we cannot but consider that he was incurring a heavy responsibility in carrying on the Bank as he did, but as matters now stand we do not feel disposed to move further than we have done in the actions now pending in regard to his liabilities, but we shall be happy to have your opinion at the meeting.

While we blame Mr. Limjee Manockjee we cannot exonerate the Manager, Mr. Gray, whose judgment was sadly wanting when he allowed the Bank to be carried on irregularly without any recorded protest or remonstrance.

P. S.—Since this report was written and sent to the press, Mr. Gray, the late Manager of the Bank, has left Bombay for England. About an hour before the departure of the steamer in which he sailed we were informed of his intentions but our solicitor had not sufficient time to stop him. His absence from Bombay will be a source of considerable inconvenience to the liquidators, and will entail delay and additional expense in the legal actions pending.

J. D. ROBINSON,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 15TH MAY.

THE system of trial by jury has been for some time in operation in some of the districts of this province, and the results appeared so satisfactory to the late Lieutenant Governor that he more then once urged the Government of India to extend the system to other districts and to the trial of offences other than those which are at present tried with a jury. He also suggested the advisability of making provision for the empanelling of special juries, and for the prevention of access to the jury during the progress of a trial. The report in which these propositions were embedded was sent to Sir Charles Wood who expressed his satisfaction with the former, but before endorsing the latter, called for a report on the results of the system in those districts of Madras, Bombay, the North West Provinces and the Punjab, into which it may have been introduced. I have succeeded in securing a copy of the replies which have been received from those quarters; and as the question involved is one which has given rise to much discussion, it will doubtless prove useful if I were to furnish you with a short abstract of the conclusions to which those best qualified to pronounce an opinion on the subject have arrived. The High Court of Madras has decided adversely to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on all the points except one, viz., that for preventing access to the jury during the progress of a trial. An analysis is given of the opinions of the various Mofussil Judges on the general question, but for this of course I have no room in this place. It will suffice to say, that whilst some are on the whole satisfied with the conduct of juries, there are others who give them a very unfavourable character. The Judge of Rajahmundry for instance states that he has had once or twice to sentence prisoners whom he believed to be innocent; and that more frequently juries have shrunk from the responsibility of convicting the guilty. They are "afraid o[illegible]fterwards meeting those who may hold a [illegible] opinion of the case, and perhaps of the [illegible]e, or even of the curses of the accused [illegible]iends of the accused." *A conflict of* [illegible] *always to puzzle a jury.* As to the [illegible] legalizing the detention of the [illegible]l is adjourned, the Agent of [illegible]pronounced a very decided [illegible]dges of the High Court [illegible] I will give you a short [illegible]marks. "Conceive, and [illegible]s, a trial which should [illegible] of Palmer in the [illegible] trial began on Monday [illegible]rmission till the middle [illegible] On the Sunday, the jury [illegible]h air, being tired of the [illegible]don coffee House. Lord [illegible]ld be no objection to [illegible] A van was procured; [illegible] whohad had *their* Sabbath [illegible]ced in charge, and a plea[illegible]n the old forest of Hain[illegible]oos could not be shut up [illegible]rve equal good temper. [illegible] from home, locked up as [illegible]ith half a dozen people [illegible] a respectable [illegible]. It would be [illegible]n, that it is the [illegible]onveniences are a [illegible]dia; and I have no [illegible]d be widely believed [illegible]d ceremonial observance [illegible]althy would pay the fine [illegible]endance, and the rest would [illegible]ment in a manner which would [illegible] question of a jury system. Hindoos [illegible] Anglo-Saxons. To contribute in any way [illegible]e furtherance of public justice is, in the eyes of an Englishman, a sacred duty, which has come down to him from the days of Alfred; he rather prides himself, than otherwise, on the discomforts and inconveniences he undergoes for it. A Hindoo has nothing of this spirit. It remains to develope it in him."

The Judges of the High Court at Bombay have stated that the system of trial by jury has not yet been adopted in any portion of that presidency, and that the late Chief Justice Sir M. Sausse was of opinion that the time had not yet come for its introduction in any district, a view which was concurred in by Justices Newton, Westropp, and Warden, who apprehended disastrous results from the immediate, or even from the early introduction of such an innovation. On the other hand, Chief Justice Couch and Justices Arnould, Tucker and Gibbs considered that an experiment might be made at Poona, and that the Sessions Judge of that district might be authorized to try all persons who may be arraigned before himself at Poona by jury instead of with the aid of assessors. I see from some subsequent correspondence that this latter suggestion has been adopted. The judges go on to add that in the Bombay Presidency, with the exception perhaps of Poona, there is no district in which a sufficient number of qualified persons could be found for the formation of a list of special jurors in addition to a common jury list; and, finally, that it is certain that the shutting up of a jury at night will be greatly opposed to the feelings of the natives, and fatal to the popularity of the new system.

The statements of the Lieutenant Governor North West Provinces are very nearly to the same effect. The system of trial by jury has not been introduced in any part of these provinces, and the country is not yet in a condition to admit of its introduction. The proposal to shut up the jury during the continuance of trial would, it is said, very much increase the dislike which many respectable natives have to attend in Court as jurors; and as the servants of jurymen could not be prohibited from attending on their masters, it would be extremely difficult so to isolate the jurors as to prevent them from holding communication with persons outside.

The system has not been introduced into the Punjab either, and the authorities there are of opinion that all the precautions suggested by the Government of Bengal would afford no sufficient remedy against frequent failure of justice, which in the opinion of the most experienced officers of the Punjab, would be the certain result of the introduction of the jury system. The principal cause which makes the system inapplicable to the Punjab is said to be the deficiency of moral tone which leads even those of the better class to sympathise in some cases with persons guilty of the most heinous crimes. Speaking of native assessors, the Commissioner of Jullendur observes; "in some cases they sympathise with the prisoners at the bar, and would not find them guilty even on the most overwhelming evidence. I may instance cases in which unchaste wives have been half killed by their husbands, or in which a man who had a great claim to property had recourse to perjury or forgery to prove it. In such cases they show a moral obliquity of vision, which makes them overlook the offence from the consideration that it was committed in a righteous cause. I can speak, from my own personal knowledge, of an instance in which a native of the highest rank in the Punjab, and formerly the Governor of a province, had recourse to forgery to prove a claim he had instituted in our Courts; and the views even of some of the most respectable natives are so lax regarding false evidence, forgery, and offences against public justice, that, in such cases, I should place little dependance on their award."

The Judges of the High Court here have been the last to speak out, but their opinions are also opposed to those of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. They say that the results of a careful inspection of the working of the system for two years have not been sufficiently encouraging to warrant them in recommending its extension for the present either to more districts or to other classes of offences than those to which it has in some districts been already applied. It has been found on analysis of the results of jury trials in 1866, in the seven districts in which the system has been introduced that in nearly 10 per cent. of the verdicts of "guilty" the Sessions Judges did not concur; and that in about 30 per cent. of the verdicts of acquittal they did not concur—with such results in districts specially selected for the experiment, the Judges hesitate to recommend its extension to places presumably less fitted for its reception. The same consideration leads them to deprecate the extension of the jury system to other classes of offences than those which are now tried by jury. They also condemn the proposition for the seclusion for juries on the ground taken up by the agent of Vizagapatam. And so ends this controversy for another year at least, and thanks to the common-sense of the authorities outside of the Bengal office, the country is not to be afflicted by a measure for which it is totally unprepared.

The prospectus of the East India Canal and Irrigation Company for the prosecution of the Soane Irrigation Works has at last seen the light. I cannot undertake to say for how many years the public have heard of this project for utilising the waters of the Soane by the construction of a vast weir across its width, and the storing up of its waters for the supply of navigable and irrigation canals. The Government of India frowned upon the scheme, as it is always does on any scheme which requires a little common-sense for its comprehension. The desolation which has overtaken Orissa has led, however, to a more serious study of great hydraulic schemes for the improvement of the country, and so the Soane project has at last found favour. It proposes to construct a weir or anicut on the Madras plan at a spot where the Grand Trunk Road crosses the Soane and where the width of the bed from bank to bank is about three miles. A vast reservoir or lake will thus be created, and its waters will be taken off by canals on both sides of the stream, one leading eastward to the River Moorhur and Patna, and the other westward to Chunar, Benares, Buxar, and Arrah. The whole of the area thus commanded consists of 1,800,000 acres. The total length of the projected canals is 1,065 miles, of which 545 miles will be available for navigation. The estimated cost of the whole project is 210 lacs of rupees, of which it is now proposed to raise a million sterling by the issue of a hundred thousand shares of £10 each.

The Government have given the use of the water of the Soane, and the land required for permanent works free of cost; they waive all claims to participation of profits until those profits exceed 20 per cent., and as they are never likely to reach that figure, the Government have actually conceded all the profits to the Company. This liberality is positively astonishing and takes away one's breath. At all events the shares will be taken up now in the Home market without any hesitation, and we may therefore hope to see in time the accomplishment of a gigantic work which will confer incalculable blessings on the part of the country where its operations will be conducted.

Calcutta is so astonishingly dull that it is with the utmost difficulty one can catch up a stray peace of news. I am tired of writing about the license tax, and have nothing more to say about it, except this that the energetic Collector of whom I have written, viz. Mr. James Mackenzie, has made a sudden raid into the native part of the town, where, I fancy, he was pretty sure of finding little or no reconciliation. The papers, however, have found him out and are doing their best to check-mate him by inciting their Aryan brethren to resistance and rebellion. Oh it is a beautiful quarrel!

We have been slightly startled from our repose and equanimity by the discovery that Loaferism is on the increase in Calcutta, (I never knew it to be otherwise) and that the amiable confraternity have betaken themselves to bludgeons, belaying pins, knives, and other equally pleasant weapons for bringing their quarrels with the public to as speedy an adjustment as time and circumstances will permit. I do not know that they are to be blamed for this, and I fancy that if I were a member of that distinguished band I should do precisely the same, but I am nevertheless of opinion, as I do not happen to be in that happy position that Government ought "to do something" to improve the police and preserve us from having our brains dashed out, or several inches of cold steel thrust into us, when returning from some "select tea party."

RELATIVE PROMOTION AMONG OFFICERS WHO HAVE AND WHO HAVE NOT JOINED THE STAFF CORPS.

THE following appears in the *Gazette of India*:—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 95, dated 30th March, 1867, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4:—

1. My attention has been drawn to the large number of officers of all grades belonging to the Indian Army who have availed themselves of the opportunity offered them to join the several Staff Corps under Lord Cranborne's Despatch No. 159, dated the 8th August 1866, and to the probable effect which will result from the continued operation of the rule laid down in paragraph, 79 and 80 of Military letter to India, No. 194 of 17th, June 1864, by expediting the regimental promotion of the comparatively small number who may have preferred to remain on the list of the Indian Army, and of the officers of the General List, who have hitherto had considerable advantages in promotion.

2. It seems certain that the promotion of both these classes of officers will be now greatly accelerated by the operation of the rule in question, so that they will probably gain an advantage in this repect over the officers who have joined the Staff Corps. The probability of such a result was not lost sight of in the preparation of the Despatch of the 8th August last; but it was not thought advisable in giving to the officers of the Indian Army the choice of either remaining on the list of that Army or of joining the Staff Corps to interfere with the free exercise of that option between the two lines of promotion as then standing, by the withdrawal of a concession which had been deliberately granted to the officers of the Indian Army.

3. It was, therefore, not proposed in that Despatch to interfere with the rule under which the names of officers of the several Staff Corps, on being brought up to the position of Lieutenant-Colonels on the regimental list of the Arm of the service to which they formerly belonged, are removed from that list, and promotions made in their places.

4. Whatever may be the effect of the continued operation of this rule upon the relative rate of promotion among the officers who have and those who have not joined the Staff Corps, under the conditions of Lord Cranborne's Despatch No. 159 of the 8th August 1866, the choice on both sides has been freely made, and I do not propose to make any alteration.

The foregoing decision does nos apply to the officers of the General List, regarding whose promotion a special reference has been made by Her Majesty's Government, the result of which will be hereafter promulgated.

REPORTS FROM NATIVE STATES.

(From the Indian Public Opinion.)

WE hear from Delhi that cholera is on the increase in that station. On the occasion of a *Kaj* shortly to be given by Buldeo Singh, a Minister of the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, thousands of persons are to assemble at Purganah Mitrawan to receive alms in ghee, rice, corn, &c., of which thousands of maunds have been carried to that purganah for distribution among the poor. As it was very much to be feared that cholera would break out in a large gathering of people like the one that is to assemble at that place, the authorities at Delhi have very wisely prohibited people from Delhi to go there and have, moreover, sent the Tehseeldar of the Delhi station to Mitrawan to make due arrangements for the great gathering.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has recently passed some very good orders in his territory. Uncultivated tracts of lands throughout his dominions are to be made over to such persons, who express a desire to cultivate them, for a certain period free of charge. After the lapse of the fixed period a very small cess is to be taken from them; and should the free landholder be found idle in cultivating the part of land assigned to him, such portion is immediately to be made over to another party likely to make better use of it. Another law has been passed which will equally do much good. Boys, there as here, leave school in search of employment before acquiring any proficiency in their studies; they have accordingly been strongly prohibited from doing so, and have been told that vacancies in the offices of the Rajah will be filled up by those only who, after attaining general proficiency, pass the prescribed examinations in Law.

Obscene songs have been strictly prohibited and so has the use of improper words and expressions on all occasions.

Native chiefs in India, generally speaking, have certain propensities towards vile and immoral actions, for which they are peculiar and distinguished from the masses. The enumeration of some of them here would, we believe, not be uninteresting to our readers; the first in the list is the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmere who possesses every talent for the exercise of the tyranny and oppression, which alone has characterized his rule.

The Gaikwar of Baroda is very fond of seeing wrestling; he has collected wrestlers from distant quarters of India and the expenses incurred in giving them rewards, gratuities, &c., besides their wages are so great, that it is very much to be feared that the state, notwithstanding its vast resources, will be ruined on account of these extravagancies. He is also very fond of pigeons and other birds of which he has a good, though useless collection, procured after undergoing great expense.

The Rajah of Nahun is very fond of seeing elephants fight and so too is our enlightened friend Holkar.

The Nabha Rajah hates the society of his ministers and courtiers and nothing delights him more than the company of menials, torch-bearers, farrashes, barbers, &c., who always surround him.

Even that excellent lady, the Begum of Bhopal has always, near her a number of actors, players, story-tellers, *Kutthucks*, *Bhaunds*, &c., &c., with whom she passes her time, and who being chiefly in her presence are considered influential men.

The Nawab of Khyrepore in Scinde is very fond of hunting; he has cleared a vast tract of his territory for hunting purposes which, if cultivated, would have resulted in the public good. It is stated that the Nawab spends a great part of the year in jungles to hunt tigers and other wild bests.

The Rajah of Fareedkote is a bigoted Hindoo and entertains bad feelings towards the Mussulmans in his territory. It would be tedious to enter into more details with regard to the propensities of these Rajahs, &c. Suffice it to say that our object in thus mentioning these personages is not that of exposing them, but what we would urge is, that Government should guard itself against the consequences to which such bad propensities are likely to lead.

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON THE LICENCE TAX.

WE extract the following from the *Englishman* of 15th May:—

SIR,—In compliance with Resolution 2 of the meeting, report of which is annexed, I beg to forward you a copy of Counsel's opinion on the points, in connection with the Licence Tax, mentioned in the Report of Proceedings annexed. I trust that the importance of the subject will serve as a sufficient apology to Mr. Doyne for this departure, perhaps, from strict etiquette in thus making public his opinion.

(Signed) F. F. WYMAN, Chairman.
1, Hare Street, Calcutta, 17th May, 1867.

DEFENCE FUND—"LICENCE TAX."
Report of Proceedings, May 11th, 1867.

A MEETING of subscribers was held on Saturday afternoon last, persuant to notice, at the Indian Mudie's Library, 1, Hare Street, for the purpose of receiving the opinion of Mr. Doyne on the points submitted to him; *viz*:—

1. With reference to the 5th section of the Licence Tax Act, how is a tradesman to calculate what tax he should pay?

2. If he does not send for his licence and pay the amount which, in the opinion of the Collector, he ought to pay, or if, with reference to section 10 of the Act, he does not pay the amount when assessed by the Collector, will he not be liable (under section 15) to such penalty, not exceeding five times, &c., as the *Magistrate* may think proper to inflict?

3. What is the proper definition of a Trading Company as intended by section 19?

4. By what process and by whom is the tax leviable under the Act to be recovered? For instance, supposing the Collector assesses a person under section 10 at a certain sum for his licence, how and by whom is that sum to be recovered?

And generally to advise on the subject.

The opinion (annexed) having been read, it was resolved—

1. That copies be printed, and circulated for the information of subcribers to the fund.

It was also resolved—

2. That copies be sent to the Press throughout India, accompanied with a letter explaining the reasons for so doing.

And it was finally resolved—

3. That it be notified in the circular to be sent to members, that immediate information should be given to Mr. Wyman of any action taken by the Collector against any member of the fund.

It was explained that it would be now desirable to call in the subscriptions to the fund, and whatever balance might remain, would be afterwards rateably divided.

(Signed) F. F. WYMAN, Chairman.
1, Hare Street, Calcutta, 13th May, 1867.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

1. The Act itself, probably from a desire to avoid a distinct declaration of its being an Income Tax, is wholly silent on the point as to whether the licensee's profits are to be computed with regard to the year ending on, or beginning with, the 30th April, 1867. The form of petition at the end shows that the framers, though they thought proper not to state this all important matter in the Act, contemplated the profits of the past year, as objectors are desired to put forward as the ground of objection to the class in which the Collector may put them that "the profits of your petitioner's trade for the year ending the 30th day of April last were Rs.——"

2. This, however, is not a part of the Act itself, nor, according to the proper rule for construing Acts, imposing penalties, can it supply the deficiency of the Act. Probably when the question is raised before the Collector, he will simply act on his instructions, and decline to decide as to any defects in the Act—although in doing so he will, in my opinion, act improperly,—and will arbitrarily place the person in question in a certain class. Should this be confirmed on appeal, there is no doubt that the appellant, if he continue to exercise his calling without a lience, will be infringing the Act: but the question remains, whether a Magistrate can impose penalties. I am of opinion he cannot. Under the 5th section it seems clear that the Magistrate is not to be guided, much less concluded, by the Collector's decision. He is bound to construe the Act as a lawyer, and must decide for himself and upon the evidence adduced before him and the law, whether the persons summoned were bound to take out a licence at all, and if so, in what class. This he must do, as well as for the purpose of seeing if an offence have been committed as for the purpose of fixing the penalty, which is to be measured by reference to the amount to be paid for the licence. He must, in the cases of those who have been exercising their calling up to the 30th April, 1867, say whether the Act has declared the year which the profits are to be looked at. This he cannot supply in a penal Act by implication or conjecture, and must, in my opinion, if he adhere to the due course of law, discharge the summons.

As an illustration of the extraordinasy crudity of the Act, I may refer to another class of licensees under the Act, small in number, yet having an existence, whose cases will probably come forward, and will afford a pointed argument in any case which may arise. I refer to those who may have begun to exercise callings, falling within the provision of section 5, on and after the 30th April, 1867. They are equally enjoined to take out licences; but it is clear that if the past year's profits are to supply the basis of taxation, there can be none in their case, and as to them the Act fails, from its own oversights; while, if they are to be drawn in, it must be because the Act contemplates future profits, and in that case, as regards all persons, it appears clear no Magistrate can take on himself to say whether any trade will live for a month; or if he do so, even for a year, what profits he will make.

3. The word "trader" is often defined by reference to the Bankrupt Law, which enumerates the persons who may take the benefit of that law, and includes several classes which would not fall within the common English meaning of the word. In my opinion, for the purpose of construing a penal Act, the Bankrupt Law cannot be looked at, and the word must be confined to those Companies who habitually buy and sell as traders and merchants in British India. It will not include Banking Companies, Brokers, tea or indigo Companies not keeping a place of business to sell their produce, or Insurance Companies' or such like. Schedule B. says "every Company, but as it is a mere rider to section 19, which says "Trading Company," it cannot enlarge or alter that section, and must be read as meaning "every Trading Company."

4. There is no mode of levying the amount at which the Collector assesses an individual. If he do not submit and take out a licence, he exposes himself to penalties leviable under the 17th section before a Magistrate on satisfying the Magistrate, as I have above shown, that an offence has been committed, that the Collector was right in placing the defendant in a certain class, and that he exercised his trade without taking out such licence.

5. I do not think there is any doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Council to pass any measure of taxation they may think proper with regard to any persons residing or having property within British India. Where the individual resides here, they can legislate *in personam* as well as *in rem*; where he does not, they can always proceed *in rem*; and reach the property through the agent or custodian of the property resident in India: that is, if they adopt proper measures for so doing. The latter, I think, they have not done by this Act. In the case of persons or Companies not residing here, and having no property here, such as Insurance and other Companies carrying on business through agents in their own offices, this Act is, in my opinion, wholly ineffectual, as there are no means of enforcing penalties against the agents under the Act, and there is no property of the Company to seize.

R. V. DOYNE.
10th May, 1867.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 24.

Vi lls, Lieut. Colonel 95th foot, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Bigsby, Lieut. G., Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 24.

Stewart, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E., M. D., British Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, May 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on 23rd ultimo.

The Reverend Alexander Newton Wilson and the Reverend William Henry Gale have been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon D. O'C Raye is appointed to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nimar in the Central Provinces.

The following appoinements in the Marine Department are sanctioned:—

Captain H. Howe, to be Deputy Master Attendant, but to continue to officiate as Master Attendant until further orders.

Captain T. M. Philbrick, 1st Assistant Master Attendant, to officiate as Deputy Master Attendant.

Captain A. Baker, Officiating Extra Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Transports, to officiate as 1st Assistant.

Captain E. J. Butler, Officiating 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, to officiate as Extra Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Transports.

Lieutenant F. Warden, Officiating 3rd Assistant Master Attendant and Agent for Government consignments, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Master Attendant.

Mr. E. G. Wells, 1st Officer, *Arracan*, lately in acting command of the *Nemesis*, to officiate, as 3rd Assistant Master Attendant.

Captain S. G. Boon, Officiating Superintendent of the Government Dock-yard, is confirmed in that appointment; the office of Government Prosecutor being vacated by him and reverting to the 1st Assistant Master Attendant, Captain T. M. Philbrick.

Mr H. LePoer Wynne, whose services have been placed at the disposal, f the Government of India, is appointed Under-Secretary in the Home Department.

Under Section, IX. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentees Rules, Mr. H. LePoer Wynne has obtained six months' leave of absence, and twenty days' preparatory leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A., Officiating Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will continue to officiate in that capacity during the absence of Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. J Boldero to resign the Civil Service from the 15th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following officers of the Deoiee Irregular Force received privilege leave of absence:—

Major J. D. Macdonald, from the 5th to the 31st of Decemer last.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. A. DeFabeck, from the 10th of January last, or from such date as he availed himself of it.

Captain C. R. Blair, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, has passed the examination prescribed for officers in political employ.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Morris, C. S., to officiate as Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in addition to his duties as Settlement Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. G. Campbell, or till further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, receive charge of the office of Accountant General from Mr. J. L. Lushington, on the afternoon of the 20th April 1867.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. T. Chamberlain, C.S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, and at present officiating as Commandant of the Central India Horse, is appointed a Brigadier-General on the Establishment, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General H. Tombs, C. B., V. C., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Major-General A. M. Becher, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Sirhind Division, 25th April 1867.

In continuation of G. O. G. G. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, and No. 194, dated 24th March 1866, it is hereby notified that in no examination in the Oriental languages should the written exercises given to candidates be taken from one of the test books laid down for such examination, or be a translation of it, or any part of it.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified:—

Ensign John Davidson, of Her Majesty's 21st Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 24th March 1866.

Captain Lionel Smith, of Her Majesty's 104th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, 14th 1866.

Lieutenant John Cook, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant John Edward Paget Mosley, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 6th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant Celadon Charles Brownlow, of the General, List, Infantry, Adjutant, 1st Sikh Infantry, 8th March 1867.

Ensign J. Davidson, of Her Majesty's 21st Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861.

The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

India Office, London, the 8th April, 1867.

MILITARY. No. 98.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the Queen has approved of a proposal to substitute a Royal Crown on the colors of Regiments of Native Infantry for the Lion and Crown—the crest of the East India Company.

2. This alteration will be made as demands for new colors are received.—I have, &c.,

(Sined) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Major Francis Atherton Dickins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, Seonee, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, from date of embarkation from Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain E. Fortescue, of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Major J. T. N. O'Brien, who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

Captain A. Cory, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major, on the Establishment, in sucecession to Captain H. M. Wemyss, who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

Captain W. G. Cubitt, V.C. of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Captain A. Callander, who vacates his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified.

Lieutenant Henry Thompson ....11th May 1867.
Lieut. Arthur W. Crewe Read ....15th May 1867.

The services of Major J. C. Wood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel M. A. S. Biddulph, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery in India, during the absence in Europe on medical certificate of Colonel W. A. Middleton, C. B. This appointment is made from the date of Colonel Middleton's departure, *viz.*, 26th March 1867.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 78, dated 13th April, 1867.—Appointing Captain T. T. Turton, paid Subaltern, 4th Infantry, Hydrabad contingent, to officiate as second in Command of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence of Major Macquoid on sick certificate to Europe.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain Archibald Edwards Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, for twenty months.

The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed:—

Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officers:—

Captain George Henry Basevi, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General and Captain Donald Macintyre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, for twenty months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Infantry.—Major Patrick George Scot, to be Lieut.-Col., from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. Carter, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Cadre of the late 12th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) John Thornhill Watson, to be Major, and Lieutenant Harry Alfred Rooke, to be Captain from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. Carter, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

Ensign William Orr, Barrack Master, to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th October 1866.

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The undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General George James Wilson, Bombay Infantry, on the 11th February 1867; Major-General Henry Francis Caley Bengal Infantry, on the 21st December 1866; and Major-General Augustus Abbott, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the 25th February 1867:—

Major-General George Huyshe, C. B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th February, 1867.

Major-General W. P. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, to take rank from the 22nd December 1866.

Major-General Frank Turner, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to take rank from 18th January 1867.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel James Duncan Macpherson, C. B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 24th January 1867.

Colonel Richard Shubrick, Madras Infantry. Dated 12th February 1867.

Colonel Robert Nicholas Faunce, Madras Infantry. Dated 26th February 1867.

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The undermentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Major-General James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry, on the 10th March 1867:—

Colonel Sir Henry Marion Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Major-General. Dated 11th March 1867.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Shuckburgh Dennis, Bengal Infantry. Dated 30th March 1867.

To be Inspector General of Hospital.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospital Edward Hare, Bengal Establishment. Dated 30th March 1867.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following list of promotions and alterations of rank, &c., amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET:

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying period of service, to be Colonels in the Army, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arthur Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th November 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C. B., V. C., Bengal Cavalry. Dated 15th February 1866.

Major Charles St. George Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain (local Major) Charles Macleod John Thornton, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to Major-General C. A. Browne, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 15th February 1866.

Major James Gray Campbell Fraser, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain (local Major) William Ferguson Beatson Lawrie, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to General John Anderson, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 26th April 1866.

Major John William Sanders, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Lionel D'Arcy Dunstervile, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major, in succes-ion to Lieutenant-General George Richard Pemberton, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 29th April 18 6.

Major Bendyshe Walton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Edmund Willoughby Lyons, Bombay Staff Corps to be Major, in succession to General Edmund Frederick Waters, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 3rd May 1866.

Major Edward Oakes, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Henry Melvill, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General George Jackson, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 27th May 1866.

Major Henry Lane, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Hector Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to General Thomas Henry Paul, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 12th June 1866.

Major Robert Patrick Anderson, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Albert Henry Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to General Samuel Swinhoe, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 19th June 1866.

Major Arthur Davies Dickens, Bengal Staff Corps to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain (local Major) George Maister Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Major, in succession to General Charles William Hamilton, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 23rd July 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Long Grant, Madras Infantry, and Major Walter Stuart Mann, Royal (Madras) Artillery, will take rank from the 7th February 1866, in success on to Major-General John Macourtie Shortt, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

BENGAL ARMY.
To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Ward, late 4th European Regiment. Dated 26th July 1866.

Major William Metcalf, late 35th Native Infantry Dated 7th August 1866.

Major Henry Finch, late 31st Native Infantry. Dated 19th August 1866.

Major William Henry Lowther, late 52nd Native Infantry. Dated 21st August 1866.

Major Arthur Walshman Owen, Staff Corps. Dated 21st August 1866.

Major William Dunn Bishop, late 30th Native Infantry. Dated 31st August 1866.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Murray, Staff Corps. Dated 14th June 1865.

To be Gaptains.

Lieutenant William Wheler Hume, late 11th Native Infantry. Dated 5th August 1866.

Lieutenant Charles David Peter Nott, late 4th European Regiment. Dated 27th September 1866.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
To be Lieutenant-Colonls.

Major Henry Campbell Johnstone. Dated 31st July 1866.
Major Stuart Frederick Graham. Dated 4th July 1866.
Major Benjamin Parrott. Dated 19th August 1866.
Major James Nowell Young. Dated 21st August 1866.
Major Francis Justin Nelson. Dated 21st August 1866
Major George Alexander St. Peter Fooks. Dated 21st August 1866.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford. Dated 9th September 1866.
Major James Tickell. Dated 9th September 1866.
Major Robert Unwin. Dated 9th September 1866.
Major Horbert Raban. Dated 17th September 1866.
Major Richard Lloyd Thompson. Dated 18th September 1866.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles St. George Brownlow. Dated 26th September 1866. Major Percy Fortescue Gardiner. Dated 27th September 1866.

Major Charles Frederic Smith. Dated 27th September 1866.

Major (Brevet Colonel) John Luther Vaughan, C. B. Dated 12th October 1866.

Major B jor (Brevet Colonel) Donald Martin Stewart. Dated 12th October 1866.

Major Henry Mills. Dated 20th October 1866.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Allen Bayard Johnson. Dated 27th July 1866.

Captain Alexander Andrew Bruce. Dated 15th August 1866.

Captain Henry Evans Quin. Dated 24th August 1866.
Captain Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon. Dated 2nd September 1866.
Captain William Sheffield. Dated 14th October 1866.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frederick John Keen. Dated 14th August 1866.

Lieutenant Oswald Menzies. Dated 26th August 1866.
Lieutenant James William O'Dowda. Dated 12th September 1866.
Lieutenant Benjamin Williams. Dated 27th September 1866.

BENGAL ARMY.
Cavalry.

Major George Ward, from late 5th European Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Nicholetts, retired Dated 20th May 1866.

Late 5th European Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Whit Best, to be Major; Lieutenant Irvine Low, to be Captain, in succession to Nicholetts, retired. Dated 20th May 1866.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Peter Drummond, from late 22nd Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Becher, removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 21st June 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet Colonel George Williams Bishop, to be Colonel; Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hugh Lowman Pester, from late 63rd Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Costley, deceased. Dated 17th September 1866.

Late 22nd Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William John Hicks, to be Major: Lieutenant (Brevet Major) Frederick Dudin, to be Captain, in succession to Becher, removed from list of Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 21st June 1866.

Late 61st Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Brenton Basden, to be Major, in succession to Hawkey deceased. Dated 21st June 1865.

Late 63rd Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Cornelius Richards, to be Captain, in succession to Costly, deceased. Dated 17th September 1866.

Late 64th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, to be Captain, *vice* Nicholas, deceased. Dated 28th July 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lionel Showers, Infantry, will take rank from 7th February 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Kay Moffatt, Infantry, will take rank from the 15th February 1866.

Major Frederick John Davies, late 58th Nativy Infrntry, will take rank from the 15th February 1866.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.
To be Surgeons Major.

Surgeon George Edward Givins. Dated 25th July 1866.
Surgeon Henry Ambrose Oldfield. Dated 25th July 1866.
Surgeon John Duncan Crawford, A. B., M. B. Dated 11th August 1866.
Surgeon Alexander Russell Atkinson, M. B. Dated 11th August 1866.
Surgeon James Bannatyne Samuel Brown. Dated 20th October 1866.

"*London Gazette,*" *2nd April 1867, page 2055.*
To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon William Watson, M.D. Dated 1st August 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Alexander John Cowie. Dated 4th August 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Cooper Watson Wilson. Dated 26th August 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Patrick Francis Bellew. Dated 6th September 1866.
Assistant Surgeon William John Palmer. Dated 7th September 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Alexander Packington Tomkins. Dated 20th September 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Robert Pringle. Dated 4th October 1866.

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The undermentioned officers will take rank from the dates stated:—

Surgeon Joseph Ewart, M. D., from the 24th June 1865.
Surgeon Robert Moir, M. D., from the 19th July 1865.
Surgeon Theodore Duka, M. D., from the 27th July 1865.
Surgeon George Vernon Currie, from the 1st August 1865.
Surgeon Lachlan Hector John Maclean. M. D., from the 24th November 1865
Surgeon Henry Martineau Greenhow, F. R. C. S., from the 1st January 1866,
Surgeon Henry William Graham, from the 3rd January 1866.
Surgeon John Elliot, M. D., from the 14th February 1866.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPATMENT.

Captain D Limond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, with effect from the 20th April 1867.

Major R. C. Babington, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, recently transferred from British Burmah to Mysore, has been posted to the Toomkoor Division of Public Works.

[illegible]r. H. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed three months' special leave of absence to study the native languages, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following appointment, made by the Punjab Government, is confirmed by the Governor General in Council:—

Major J. Fulton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Irrigation Works, *vice* Major H. W. Gulliver, transferred temporarily to Bengal, with effect from 1st May 1867.

Mr. G. N. Dodd, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, has been dismissed from the Public Works Department, with effect from the 14th September 1866.

Mr. W. C. Rennie has been re-appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

Lieutenant B. J. Goldie, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the East Berar Division of Public Works from Captain W. H. Burton, Executive Engineer, in the afternoon of the 25th April 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cowper, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, recently transferred from Rajpootana to Oudh has been posted to the 3rd Oudh Roads Division—the charge of which he assumed in the forenoon of the 15th April 1867.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

MAY.		
24 Nada (s)	Haucow	Suez, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.		
24 Salsette (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
Stincnar	Oman	Cork.
Bayard	Jackson	Liverpool.
Fleur-de-L[illegible]	Thomson	Liverpool.

COMPARISON OF INDUS VALLEY AND RAJPOOTANA LINES OF RAILWAY.

MINUTE BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.

ALL papers which have not yet been forwarded regarding the Indus valley and Baroda to Neemuch surveys should be sent to the Government of India in reply to this letter. I would lose no time in expressing the extreme satisfaction of this Government at the light in which the Government of India seems prepared to view this subject.

(I.) On the first question put to us by the Government of India as to the general advisability of constructing the lines of railway between Kotree and Mooltan, and between Guzerat and Delhi, I can only repeat the opinion to which in various forms and on different occasions I have so often given expression that it would be difficult to find in all India two works of greater or more pressing importance in every point of view, espicially with regard to military, political, and commercial objects. To which, too, I would add my conviction that any avoidable delay in their construction would be a great misfortune, and might prove to be a serious national calamity.

(II.) On the second question on which our opinion i[illegible]ked, viz., as to the respective merits of the tw[illegible]uld observe that many of the adva[illegible]advantages of each line are well summed up in Colonel Dickens's memorandum, but I would briefly and generally state them thus:—

The Indus valley line is the natural line, the shortest by many hundred miles, the easiest and most direct line between the sea and at least 20 millions of people—British subjects, or their allies, or immediate neighbours and constant customers. This is more than half the population of all France (thirty-five millions), or of Austria before she lost Italy (thirty-six millions)—more than the whole population of England and Wales, or of Prussia, or of Spain (respectively eighteen, seventeen, and fifteen millions)—double the population of all Turkey in Europe (ten millions), and more than four times the population of Belgium (four and half millions); it is more than the whole population, black and white, of the United States in 1840 (seventeen and half millions). These twenty millions of people are mostly (for India) of very spirited races, intelligent and enterprising, but docile and at present fairly peaceable, industrious agriculturists and persevering traders, not naked savages, but people who go fully clothed, and are quite as well inclined as any in India, and as most in Europe, to make or spend money. The Indus valley line touches the sea at the port of Kurrachee. This port presents at all seasons of the year a roadstead for the largest ships quite as commodious as any other open roadstead in British India. The holding ground of the anchorage is good; the tides regular, and the direction of the coast line such as to present little difficulty in getting to sea. The land locked inner harbour is even now easily accessible at all seasons to all ships under 1,200 tons. I may be allowed to add, that in the opinion of all experienced harbour engineers who have ever seen it, the harbour is easily capable of such certain improvement at moderate cost as shall safely accommodate vessels of 2,000 tons, and upwards. In 22 years from 1843-44 the trade of this end of the line, *i. e.*, the sea borne trade of Sind, rose steadily from £122,000 to 4¾ millions sterling in value, and the exports, from almost nothing at all (about £1,000 value) to little short of 3 millions, and there is every prospects of a further steady increase. Some of the staples are of great national importance. 20 years ago no cotton nor sheep's wool was exported from Sind. In 1864 65 nearly 25 millions of pounds of cotton were exported, of which 45ths were exported direct to Europe, and 18 millions of pounds of sheep's wool. Both cotton and wool were principally the produce of the Punjaub, or of countries beyond it. There is no other possible sea terminus for several hundred miles east or west of Kurrachee; there is therefore no room for question as to the best position for the southern or ocean terminus of this line. Northward the desert below Bhawulpoor comes within sixty miles of the skirts of the mountain ranges which separate the Indus valley from Affghanistan; there is, therefore, in this direction, not much room for doubt as to the course of the railway, which must run between these two natural barriers. When it is considered that 450 miles of railway from Kotree to Mooltan along an alluvial country, without a hill a hundred feet high throughout its whole course, would connect twenty millions of cultivating and trading people with their nearest seaport, it seems to me almost superfluous to attempt to prove that such a railway must pay. I will, however, briefly notice the objections which have been started to it.

1st.—It is said there are other routes, *e. g. via* Rajpootana, and also *via* the valley of the Ganges.

But the former, the Rajpootana route, must always be longer and more expensive for even those parts of the Punjaub which lie nearest to Goozerat and Bombay. No line *via* Rajapootana can ever compete with the Indus valley line for the traffic between the sea at Kurrachee and the Punjaub proper, Central Asia, and Affghanistan, as regards cheapness of construction or working. By the Ganges valley line, the length from the Punjaub to the sea is as 5 to 3, compared with the distance by the Indus line; it is about the difference of a line from London to Edinburgh, as compared with a line from Paris to Venice.*

Again, it has been said there will be little local traffic on the Indus valley line, and that without local traffic no railway can pay. This might have been said with same truth of both ends of the line—the 220 miles from Lahore to Mooltan, and the 100 miles from Kotree to Kurrachee. But over both these portions—the least promising portions of the whole line—the railway is already made. For the 450 miles between Mooltan and Kotree, I know few parts of India where the prospects of local traffic are more certain and promising. The line will traverse one uniform plain of the richest alluvial soil, unbroken by anything save large rivers and canals. I have been repeatedly over the greater part (about 300 miles) of it, and can certify from personal observation that there will not be 20 miles of the whole distance, as laid out by Mr. Brunton, which is not capable of the richest cultivation. The greater portion is actually now under cultivstion, and habitually bearing grain crops such as are never to be seen in any other part of India I have visited. Even at the present moment there is not on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, within the Bombay territory, nor, on the first hundred miles of the Guzerat line, any continuous ten miles of country naturally so fertile, nor at the present time so productive as at least two-thirds of this whole 450 miles distance between Kotree add Mooltan, and there are not five miles of hopelessly barren land on the whole 450 miles. The only reason I could ever discover for the extraordinary delusion regarding the present prospects of local traffic on this line, is the circumstance that on a perfectly open, unenclosed, flat, alluvial, roadless country the traffic and population is never visibly concentrated in a manner to strike the attention of the superficial observer. When a man can walk, as he can in Bhawulpore or Sind, direct as the crow flies from his own house to any point five, ten, twenty, or even fifty miles distant, untempted by any made road, unimpeded by hedgerow or hillock, ravine or mountain ranges or anything but an irrigation canal, or a thicket of jungle trees, the ordinary traveller may be excused for under-estimating the population, productiveness, or commerce, as compared with most parts of India, where the natural features of the country force traffic and population to concentrate themselves on particular lines and spots. But the concentration, which the features of the country do not compel or even invite, will be insured by the necessities of railway travelling, and unless there be some unexplained cause of which I have never heard a hint, I cannot doubt but that the richer country will yield the better return of traffic. Every one can see that the proportion of fertile, as compared with barren land is two or three time as great in the irrigated portions of Sind, as in any part of the Deccan or Candeish and exceeds even the proportion in fertile Guzerat; that every kind of grain is more luxuriant and more productive; that the cattle are larger, the people better fed and better clothed than in the Deccan; and why the local railway traffic should not be at least as remunerative as in the best paying parts of the Deccan or Candeish is, I confess, more than I can understand. But it is also urged that the competition of the river transit will interfere with the through traffic of the railway. To this I answer that it has not done so in Bengal,† nor in any other country in which railways have been made parallel to navigable rivers, or even sea coasts. And the reason is obvious enough; if the river navigation is really good, and the traffic great, as on the Ganges, the quick and certain transit which a railway only can supply, is an essential adjunct to the river transit; if, on the other hand, the river transit is imperfect, or ill-developed, as on the Indus, the railway transit becomes an essential substitute. In Sind, the superior advantages of the railway as compared with the river, for quick and certain transit will be peculiarly marked, for the river in itself affords but tedious and hazardous navigation at best, and except at a few points, is difficult of access from the land.

It is probably on the whole not naturally superior as a navigable river to the Ganges; and its capabilities are certainly less developed. If the Ganges is not found to absorb all the traffic, and leave none to the railway why should the Indus? I have not discussed the question whether the line should take the right or left bank of the Indus between its two terminal points. I myself consider the balance of advantages to be in favour of the left bank line. But if the right bank be considered to have stronger claims, by all means let the railway be on the right bank. All I would strongly urge is, that the Punjaub and the Sind Railways should be united by a line of rail on the one bank or the other, and that as speedily as possible. Nor will I discuss whether the northern section from Mooltan to Sukkur, or the southern from Sukkur to Kotree should be first taken in hand. The former avoids the worst part of the river; the latter affords the more cheap and natural mode of execution, namely, from the sea, inland. I would urge that both sections be taken in hand simultaneously, attention being first directed to those points which, like the great river and canal crossings, will take longest to complete. The present state of Bhawulpoor affords peculiar facilities for making a railway along the left bank through that territory. The country has fallen into such a state of anarchy that the British Government has been compelled to assume charge of its administration. The formation of a railway would at once afford ample employment to all the labouring class, and be the best guarantee for the present improvement and future quiet of the state. Nor will I speak of engineering difficulties. A survey has been already completed, and the experience of our Sind canal department and of Lower Bengal are sufficient to prove to demonstration that there are no difficulties at all comparable to those with which the Bengal railway have had to contend. I can speak from personal observation that the worst part of the line indicated by Mr. Brunton's survey is not beset with any greater natural difficulties than the more favourable portions of the Lower Bengal lines. As for the question how far the Indus valley line is likely to pay the guaranteed interest, I would observe that I hardly know an important line in Europe or Asia of which it has not been proved to the entire satisfaction of its opponents before it was commenced, that it was impossible for the line to pay the ordinary rate of interest. But when the line is well chosen, when the natural difficulties are not extraordinary, and the execution is fairly honest, it is, I believe, almost invariably found that a railway pays wherever there is, as in the preset case, a large population and a considerable natural traffic; and it is now, I believe, become an accepted fact that wherever a great line of inland commerce exists, such as is more than sufficient to fill a train daily each way, there is profitable room for a railway. I think such general estimates of the probable results of a new and improved mode of carriage are more likely to be correct than elaborate calculations of how much or how little of the existing traffic is likely to take to the rail, instead of going by boat or camel. The result always sets at naught such minute calculations for the simple reason that the creation of new traffic consequent on the opening of a railway is apt far to exceed the diversion of ancient traffic wherever a railway competes with pack animals or other carriage. It has been so to a very marked extent on all the Indian railways with which I am acquainted. Before the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Poona was commenced, it was supposed to have been proved that the railway could never pay 3½ per cent. The railway has cost fully twice as much as was then expected. It now returns more than 6½ per cent., and yet the cart traffic from the Deccan to Panwell is not diminished. A comparison has been instituted, to the disadvantage of the Indus valley line, between it and the great trunk of Canada. I have no personal knowledge of the latter line, but I would ask what possible parallel can be drawn between the Canadian line, 1,174 miles long, and the Indus line, 776 miles; Canada with a population of 2½ millions scattered along the shore of a vast inland navigation of rivers and lakes, and the Punjaub, Sind, Cashmere, and Affganistan with a population eight times as numerous and far more concentrated; the Canadian line* having for 300 miles of its best paying portion a competing railway (the Great Western of Canada) running nearly parallel at a distance of from 20 to 40 miles? The Canadian great trunk line ends at Quebec, a port closed by ice for some months in each year, while during the winter sleighs, and during the summer the river and lake navigation can always compete in cheapness with the Canadian railway. There can obviously be little comparison between two cases so evidently dissimilar as any Indian and this Canadian line. A better comparison would have been between the Punjaub and the United States; the white population of which in 1850 was not greater than that of the basin of the Indus and its tributaries is now, while the Punjaub population is far more concentrated. Let us imagine this population placed from 500 to 1,000 miles inland in America, and let us reflect what an American would say to any doubt as to whether a railway should be between such a population and the sea. So far regarding the commercial aspect of the Indus valley line. As regards its military and political importance it is sufficient to say that it connects all the garrisons of the Punjaub and of its northern and western frontier with their most natural sea base at Kurrachee. I cannot doubt that sooner or later, and I fervently trust at no distant period a line will be made from Lahore to Peshawur, and it will then be possible with the help of an Indus valley line to send in a few days troops and material from the sea to the Punjaub frontier or *vice versa*, instead of their occupying whole months as they must do at present. It is quite imposible to exaggerate the enormous importance of this additional facility, whether in view to operations on the sea coast or of the Punjaub frontier and Northern India. It seems to me mere waste of time to dwell farther on this point. I will add but a few words on the peculiar merits of the Rajpootana line from Guzerat to Delhi. It will be, as the map shows, the shortest, best, and most natural outlet to the sea for the whole valley of the Ganges and its tributaries nearly as far south as Cawnpoor, and for the whole of Rajpootana, and for a great of the valley of the Jumna, the Chumbul, and their tributaries. It is difficult to speak with accuracy as to the population of these provinces, but I feel assured that I am much within the mark in stating that there are at least from 20 to 25 millions of people industrious cultivators and traders, who would find, by this line readier and cheaper access to the sea than by any other line either down the valley of the Indus or of the Ganges. The relative position of the vast provinces which are the residence of this population will be seen from a glance at the annexed sketch map marked A, showing the general direction of our existing railways in North-Western India; and I would beg special attention to the comparison of the length of these wailways and of the width of the intervals between them with the two dark horizontal lines on which the direct distances of some principal towns from London and Paris have been marked to scale. Let us consider now far the great quadrilateral formed by lines joining Lahore, Allahabad, Bombay, and Kurrachee is provided with means of communication. The sides of the quadrilateral are given in the annexed diagram, in round numbers and in direct distance, and the included area cannot be less than 4,00,000 square miles. Perhaps a better idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the other sketch map marked B, on which France and Germany, Great Britain and Ireland are projected to scale within the space of North Western India, of which I am speaking. Let us consider this vast space, compared with which Germany and France seem so small and compact. How it is furnished with means of transit and intercommunication? Throughout this space, a line drawn north and south from the Jumna north of Agra to the sea, say, 600 or 700 miles, or abovt twice the distance from London to Edinburgh, will, till it reaches the Baroda railway, close to the sea coast, touch no railway nor navigable river nor canal, nor even a common cart road 100 miles in length. A line drawn east and west, say from Kurrachee to the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor road, will in like manner, in a course of more than 900 miles, or about as far as from London to Rome, cross neither railway nor navigable canal, and only one cart road, that from Agra to Mhow. Even that is still unbridged and unmetalled, incomplete, and not available for continuous cart traffic, though it has been more or less under construction for at least 30 years. The whole of this vast space, so full of large cities, ferile districts, and promising wastes, is in fact furnished, with no better appliances for facilitating transit than the natural surface of the country affords, and has afforded for centuries past. Here and there no doubt a few short lines of made road may be found, but I believe I speak within compass when I say that in no part of this immense territory could a cart find (except on the incomplete Agra and Mhow line above noticed) 100 miles of ordinary bridged and metalled road traversable by wheeled carriages for the whole year round, nor 200 continuous miles of made road, however imperfect, in any part of the area. I conclude it is quite superfluous to attempt argument to prove that this is a state of things which ought to be remedied, if possible. At any rate, if any one says that this state of destitution of all means of transit and intercommunication throughout a great, fertile, populous, and most improveable territory is a state which is desirable, and ought to be continued, I confess myself puzzled to know where and how to begin to argue with him. I will assume, then, that it is admitted that it is very desirable to have the best and cheapest modes of transit provided;

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* The distances as the crow flies may be taken as—

Ferozepoor to sea at mouths of Indus......	620 miles.
Do. do. do. of Ganges............	1,020 ,,
London to Edinburg............................	325 ,,
Paris to Venice....................................	525 ,,

† Captain Stewart in his late inspection report on the navigation of the Ganges (I quote from the *Englishman* newspaper), gives the following facts as illustrating the action of the East India Railway on the Ganges boat traffic:—

"The Collector of Mirzapore estimates the reduction in the country boat trade since the opening of the railway at one-half; the Collector of Benares considers that the trade has been reduced to one-fourth of what it was before; the Collector of Ghazeepore is of opinion that it will be ultimately altogether supplanted by the railway; Messrs. Smyth and Co., of Dinagepore, estimate the reduction at fifty per cent. or more. The Ghatmanjee, of Allahabad, says the boats arriving by the Jumna now, are to those arriving formerly, as four to fifteen; and the same is the case with boats coming from the North-West by the Ganges; and it was the general opinion of the most influential Mahajuns of stations bordering on the river, that nearly all goods would soon be carried by rail or steamer."

On this the *Englishman* observes:—

"It happens, however, that all this evidence is derived from that part of the river which is strictly alternative to the railway. It excludes all the great feeders to the Ganges from the north, on which, we believe, the boat traffic has increased; and we know that a greater number of boats belonging to the Upper Provinces, and manned by up-country men, are now engaged in the transport of produce in Lower, Eastern, and North-Eastern Bengal. The immense development of our jute trade alone must have produced employment for many of the missing boats between the jute-producing districts and Kooshteah and Calcutta. Moreover, there is no evidence whatever of any such general diminution in the rates of freight charged by native boats, or of any such want of employment among boatmen as must have been produced were the falling off general to the extent Captain Stewart's report would seem to indicate."

I have little doubt it will be the same on the Indus, where the railway and river lines are strictly alternative. The railway will take largely from present boat traffic; but the whole traffic will greatly increase, and the boats driven from that part of the river by the railway will find ample employment on the rivers where the railway does not directly compete with boats. We know that the East India single line has long been choked with more traffic than it can carry.

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that, if we can get them provided in this territory, the thing obtained will be good in itself, and even worthy of some expenditure of public money to secure it. If it were proposed to connect Delhi and Baroda by good made cart roads traversable at all times of the year, it might be said that the projects were too large and too costly to be undertaken, except when the treasury was overflowing; but no one would question for a moment the immense value of two such roads to the empire. Nor would the most niggardly Government that India has ever seen, refuse to accept such a road, and to keep it in repair, if by any stroke of an enchanter's wand the cart road could be suddenly brought into existence. There are now two companies ready to undertake the construction of a railway between Delhi to Guzerat with their own money, provided the usual interest of 5 per cent. be guaranteed by Government. As to the prospects of such a line paying, it is difficult to give statistics of transit in a province where roads, canals, and railways are as yet practically unknown; but when it is considered that there is no part of Europe, with the exception of England, Holland, and Belgium, and the very best parts of France, Germany, and Italy, so rich and productive, or where the people are so well inclined for commerce or agriculture, it seems scarcely necessary to argue on the probability of their gladly availing themselves of the vast facilities for traffic which a railway affords, and that a line traversing such a province, with Delhi at one terminus, and Guzerat and the seaboard of Western India at the other, must be at least as remunerative as any long line in India. The surveys already executed by Mr. Foy have shown that there are absolutely no engineering difficulties—no ascent with a gradient steeper than 1 in 100—no river so large as the Mhyee, where the railway now crosses it near Baroda. On the military and political importance of this line it seems nearly superfluous to dilate to any one who knows anything of military or political India. It is the natual line to the nearest sea base of our garrisons in the great Sirhind and Rajpootana divisions; and its immense importance both as a direct and as a flanking communication will be apparent whether we contemplate operations to meet invasion on the western seaboard, or on the west, north-west, and northern frontiers of India, or to suppress internal enemies in the Punjaub, Northern India the Gangetic valley, the Deccan, or Rajpootana itself. But distance and want of roads have so long practically almost excluded Rajpootana from the calculations of the agriculturist and trader of other provinces, and in a less degree from the speculations of the politician and soldier, that the results of railways through the country can only be inferred from what we see of results in other countries similarly situated, and any attempt to calculate from any present statistical basis can only mislead. As an instance, however, of the extent to which we may reasonably expect the development of products which at present do not form objects of cultivation or of trade in these countries, I will take the one article of cotton. It is little more than four years since the Government of India went to great expense to collect and publish the statistics of cotton cultivation and trade in India; and of the handbooks then published, two contained maps showing the locality and extent of cotton cultivation as then known, according to the latest information then in the possession either of Government or of the very well-informed gentlemen who drew up the handbooks, and who had at command all the information possesed by the Chambers of Commerce, and other repositories of commercial information at the presidency towns. In the Bombay map (Mr. Walter Cassel's handbook) the Punjaub is indicated as a country which produces no cotton. In the Bengal map (Mr. Medicott's handbook) Punjaub is coloured as a country which produces cotton, but which also imports it, and has, by implication, little or none for export. In both maps Rajpootana is marked as a province which produces no cotton for commerce. Yet from both provinces, under the pressure of high prices, cotton has been largely exported during the past four years, since the handbooks were written; from the Punjaub, as before stated, to a very great amount (more than 11,000 tons in one year), and from Rajpootana to an appreciable extent from districts as far north as Delhi. The same sort of result which has been effected in this article of cotton under the pressure of high prices may, I need hardly observe, be repeated as regards all sorts of produce, by increased facilities of transit such as a railway affords. The annexed sketch marked C shows the lines which have been more or less carefully examined and surveyed by the engineers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. As regards the extension to Neemuch I would observe that I think the balance of advantages is in favour of taking the branch from the west bank of the Mhyee; it will then run through more British territory, and though the distance from Neemuch to Bombay will be somewhat increased, the distance from Neemuch to Ahmedabad will be lessened.

(II.) As regards the 2nd point on which the Government of India desire our opinion, viz., on the "respective merits" of the two lines, *i. e*, the Indus valley and Rajpootana lines, I must confess my inability to compare two things which have hardly any common term for comparison.

If a man had been asked 35 years ago, when railways were not in England, as to the respective merits of two lines—the one from Bristol via Birmingham, Liverpool, or Manchester, to Glasgow—the other from London via York, to Edinburgh, I imagine he would have said that as the lines would be generally from 50 to 100 miles apart, with, for a great portion of the distance, the mountain backbone of England between them and as they would subserve different interests—commercial, agricultural, and political—comparison was almost impossible. His difficulties would have been of the same kind, but much greater, if required to compare a line from Waterford to Belfast with one from Bristol to Glasgow. He would observe that besides being in different provinces they were from 100 to 200 miles apart, with the Irish sea between them. Still more difficult would his task have been if required to compare the respective merits of a line from Falmouth to Norwich in England, with one from Nantes to Strasbourg in France, or a line from Ancona to Milon in Italy, with one from Frankfort in Germany to Pesth in Hungary, or the line from Gottenburgh to Stockholm in Sweden with the line from Berlin in Prussia to Warsaw in Poland. He would say, in each case, that a great sea or vast ranges of mountains separated the two lines from each other, and rendered comparison impossible. How then shall we compare our two proposed Indian lines, which must run from 300 to 400 miles apart from each other, as distant as any of the pairs of lines I have enumerated, with the Great Desert of India between them? The Irish Sea, the English Channel, the Baltic, and the Adriatic are all traversed daily by multitudes of steamboats conveying thousands of passengers of every class, in a few hours and for a few shillings or pounds; and the Alps between Italy and Germany are no insuperable barrier to travellers. But the Great Desert which will ever separate the Indus valley line from the Rajpootana line has not been traversed during the 30 years I have known it, by 20 European non-military travellers. It is at its narrowest portion several days' journey across for a strong man on a well appointed beast of burden, and for several months of the year the passage is not to be attempted by the strongest man without much risk to health and even to life. It has, I believe, been gravely argued that if the Indus valley line be completed, and the East India Railway branch from Allahabad to join the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore to be finished, these two lines will supersede all the principal objects of a line through Rajpootana. It is difficult to show the weakness of such argument by any comparison drawn from Europe, simply because the areas in India are so vast, that any European parallel fails to afford any adequate idea of the Indian distances. But if we bear in mind that the English Great Western Railway is about the same distance from any Piedmontese line, as the Indus valley line is from the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor branch and that the English channel and the Alps combined form a less formidable obstacle to traffic than the Great Indian desert, we can appreciate the force of an argument against the Rajpootana line, which is less reasonable than that of a man who should object to a line being made from Nantes to Strasbourg, on the ground that there were already lines from London to Falmouth in England, and from Turin to Venice in Italy, either of which might serve the traffic between the west coast of France and the Rhine. How shall we compare lines in countries so separated—countries entirely different in race, in language, in religion, and in their commercial and political position? But why attempt any comparison? If Government had to find the capital, and if it could find no more than would suffice for one railway at a time, then some comparison or choice might be necessary or expedient; but this is not the case. Two different companies contend for the making of each line; and it is certain that both lines can and will be finished quicker if commenced simultaneously, than either will if priority of execution be conceded to it. For though the lines are not really rival lines, any more than an English line is a rival to any parallel line in France, there is some profitable traffic which may be secured by whichever line is first open, and which, joined to a natural emulation to be open first, will be sufficient to ensure every exertion to complete it being made by both lines, if they are both commenced simultaneously. It is true Government will have to find the guaranteed interest till the lines are open—five lacs of rupees for every million sterling of capital spent; but what is the real burden of this liability?

1st.—It is not more than Government would gladly spend, if they had it, on common roads to connect the same points. 2½ lacs per annum to make a bridged turnpike road from Mooltan to Kotree, and a like sum between Delhi and Baroda would be a very moderate assignment, and yet it would hardly finish the road in the time of our gradchildren. A like sum spent in guaranteed interest would finish 100 miles of railway per annum, and ensure the opening of both lines within less than 10 years.

2nd.—Meantime the outlay while in progress would swell the earnings of other guaranteed lines—the East Indian, the Bombay, and Baroda, the Sind, and the Punjaub lines; and when completed the new lines would greatly increase the resources of the old, without any addition to terminal expenses or cost of general direction and management.

3rd.—The outlay on a common road would be capital sunk, very usefully laid out, no doubt, but bringing no direct return; the outlay on guaranteed interest is a terminable charge, with some prospect of entire repayment, and far greater indirect returns than from any common road.

But it seems almost superfluous to adduce further argument to prove that the real burden to the State of guaranteed interest on useful railways is very small, compared with the advantages secured by the State in return, and that the same is true of any other form of State assistance or guarantee on well chosen lines of railway. It is quite certain that the most rapid railway expenditure on both lines consistent with a fairly honest outlay, will not impose on the State a burden for guaranteed interest greater than can be easily borne in the present state of our finances. During the term of outlay on unfinished railways the Railway Companies are always paying in fresh capital, and in point of fact the real burden under the present system can hardly be said to commence till the railway is complete, and no more capital can be paid in, so that up to that time the interest is virtually paid out of the fresh capital continually coming in, and so far from forming any real burden on the resources of the Imperial exchequer of India, the arrangement with the Railway Companies often affords a source of income very convenient to the Indian Chancellors of the Exchequer.

(III.) The above remarks will have to some extent rendered unnessary any expression of opinion on the 3rd question asked by the Government of India, as to "the order in which the (two) lines should be carried out."

In the absence of any apparent reason for commencing one before the other. I would earnestly advocate the simultaneous commencement of both lines. But I would say a few words on the peculiar risks attending reliance on any one line of trunk railway, especially a single line without an alternative line of communication. Every line in India must, for a considerable part of its course, be exposed to risk of intentional injury, against which no system of watching can guard; and there cannot be a doubt that in any time of political danger efforts would be made to interrupt the communication. I do not speak now of the large bridges and other similar works which would require much well directed labour to render them impassable, and where any such operations would be attended with much risk of discovery. There are on every Indian line hundreds of miles of line where a train might be thrown off and the single line rendered impassable for days by operations against which no ordinary vigilance could guard, and which it would take long to repair even were the working parties secure from hostile interruption which cannot always be ensured. Let us consider for a moment the paralysing effect of such an interruption at a time when reinforcements were passing between the sea coast and the valley of the Ganges, or any part of Upper India. There cannot be a doubt that the moral effect of even a few days' interruption of any line for which we had no alternative would be most disastrous and that, occurring at periods like 1857-58, or during the Trent discussions with America, or the Umbeyla Pass operations—three times at least in the last ten years—the results might be such as we would gladly purchase immunity from at a price far higher than we shall have to pay for the alternative lines afforded by the projects now before us. It must be recollected that no experience of the possibility of getting on without such facilities as railways and electric telegraphs afford, can give any measure of the danger and inconvenience of interruption after the communication is once established, and after the Government and people have got used to it.

(IV.) Lastly our opinion is required as to "the terms which shall be offered for the construction of these lines."

I should answer, the lowest terms on which their construction within the shortest possible period can be insured. My own opinion would be in favour of an extension of the present guarantee system, with such changes as experience has shown to be necessary to guard against waste and delay in construction. This might be easily effected, by allowing no work on the easier portions of the line till the working designs and specifications had been completed and approved by Government for the whole line, and contracts had been secured for its execution within a defined period. This need not entail any delay if the Railway Company were allowed to commence operations at once on the great works, such as ghauts or great river crossings, the completion of which would occupy the longest time, and without which the line could not be opened. But if any better plan than the present guarantee system can be devised without risk of delay, I would not object to it. All I would urge is the extreme danger and costliness of delay. As to the companies to which the work should be entrusted, I would observe that experience seems to show that any length of railway less than from 300 to 500 miles hardly affords scope for the action of a separate company; while more than 1,000 miles would seem in India to exceed the powers of adequate control by any one company's administration. Bearing these limits in mind, and supposing that any line from Lahore to Peshawur would be entrusted to the Punjaub Company, and would fully occupy them for some years to come, I would give the Indus valley line from Kotree to Mooltan to the Sind Railway, and would commence it simultaneously from both ends, and in both directions north and south from Boree. But I know nothing to prevent the line from Boree to Mooltan being given to the Punjaub Railway, if that course would expedite the completion of the whole line from Mooltan to Kotree. The line from Guzerat to Delhi seems naturally to belong to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and was from the first, I believe, a part of their prospectus. I have only one more point to submit, and that is, that we should ask the Government of India to permit the surveys of both lin's to proceed as speedily as possible. It will be in the recollection of the Hon'ble Board that we had entrusted to the Sind Railway Company the task of making the necessary surveys up to Mooltan, with an express stipulation that such permission did not imply any claim to the ultimate concession of a right to construct the line, and on similar terms we allowed the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company to make the surveys to Neemuch, from the Baroda line. The survey parties were however recalled and the surveys suspended, in consequences of peremptory and reiterated orders from the Government of India and Secretary of State. Of course, if no railway is ever to be made, a survey is mere waste of time and money. But supposing that a railway is likely to be made within the next ten or even twenty years, this suspension of survey operations seems to me a serious misfortune. On neither line has the best exact course for a railway been clearly ascertained, nor can the question be placed beyond the reach of doubt without careful surveys, which, at the most moderate computation would occupy one or perhaps two seasons, and which in particular spots may occupy even a longer period. Costly experience on every one of our lines shows us how much we have lost in money mis-spent, and often in lines mis-directed, owing to the want of sufficient preliminary survey; and it is possible, nay extremely probable, that the railways now in question may, in a time of political and military pressure, be hurriedly conceded, and made on other than the best lines owing to the want of sufficient preliminary surveys. Apart, then from any question of immediate execution, I would most strongly urge an active prosecution of survey operations for without them it would be impossible to set at rest, or to decide satisfactorily whether a line from Mooltan to Hydrabad should go by the right or left bank of the Indus, whether it should skirt the hills or keep close to the river, and how near in the latter case it should keep to Boree. Again, with regard to the Delhi and Baroda line, careful surveys alone can set at rest whether the line should leave the Bombay and Ahmedabad line, east or west of the Mhyee, or whether it should cross the Jumna at Delhi, or Agra, or some intermediate point. It is certain that delay will neither in any way diminish the cost or facilitate the execution of extensive surveys required to determine these and other similar points; on the contrary, the surveys can be now made at less cost and more completely than will be possible a year or two hence; for the two companies referred to have trained and experienced surveyors available, who are well acquainted with the languages and usages of the country, and who will execute the work required more completely and successfully than could possibly be expected from fresh and inexperienced hands. For these reasons I would most strongly urge the active prosecution of the surveys whether the railways are to be proximately undertaken or not.

Poona, 3rd August 1866. H. B. E. FRERE.

—*Times of India.*

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited) and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50,	1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11d.
„ 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.
On demand	1s. 10½d.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 „
3 do.	4 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. at	1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. at	1s. 11d. „
1 do. at	1s. 10¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) at	1s. 10½d. „

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5
Do.	12 do.	6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at 1s. 11½d. per Rupees.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do.	at 1s. 11d. „
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand	at 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10¾d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10¾d. „

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice of withdrawal	
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager:

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11¼ „
2	do.	1/11⅛ „
1	do.	1/11 „
On demand		1/10¾ „

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400	(£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London..................No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

„	6	„ 5
„	12	„ 6

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of [illegible]

National Bank of India, Bombay, [illegible] Agent.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		1s 11½d.	per Rupee.
„ 3	do.	1s 11¼d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s 11d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s 10¾d.	do.
demand		1s 10½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s 10¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s 10¾d.	do.
On Paris	do	1s 10¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s 10¾d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order"

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

TO BE LET from the 1st of June, a good Furnished BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part between Naugaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes walk from the Dadur Railway station, with Water Pipes attached in the Bungalow, and good compound with Garden, suitable for 2 Families or 4 Bachelors, lately occupied by Messrs. Smart, Wallis and Morton, P. O. & Co, rent Rs. 60. Apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 37, Glass shop, Gunbawa Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HIMABHAI.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling in Parsee Bazaar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession), some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for Offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.

22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE OR HIRE by the DAY OR MONTH, BOILER TRUCKS capable of carrying 12 Tons—Apply to MESSRS A LAING SON, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

Bombay, 14th May 1867.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSE JI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY, are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one-sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds Rupees Twenty Thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—

		St. Estephe	at Rs. 12 per doz
Do.	Do.	St. Julien	„ 15 „
Do.	Do.	Pauillac	„ 18 „
Do.	Do.	Pontet Canet	„ 25 „
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring			„ 18 „
Champagne, Lelegard			„ 25 „

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen. N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.

CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)

HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers	to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA		to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat	„ „	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, de Champs de Mars

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	0 p. doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18	0 „
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16	0 „

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case..........Rs. 30 per case. Pints, 2 do. do. .... „ 32 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

BEER.—WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne,* and *John Bright,* are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts., Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do. Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaity."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	„ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	„ 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	„ 36
Macon	„ 24

CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).

Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	„ 20, „ 17, „ 14

BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.

Cognac of 1851	Rs 50
„ Old Brown	„ 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret	Fine	„ 18	„
Do.	do.	„ 16	„
Sherry	Fine	„ 28	„
Do.	do.	„ 30	„
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do.	Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do.	Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.		„ 24	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	3	„
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	3	„
Do.	Pints	do.	3	„
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	„
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	„
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	„
BRANDY			1	„
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	„
Do.	(Larose)		3	„
EAUDE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

	Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.	
Fleur de Sillery E. Trevy & Co.	33
La Perle, shipped by T. Newhouse	30
"Rubis" do.	28
Champagne do.	22
Champagne do.	18
Aux Armes de Reims, Gurt Gibert, quarts	24
Do. do. pints	25
Aux deux Eccussons do. quarts	28
Do. do. pints	29
Aux Médailles do. quarts	31
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.	
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kehrmann	34
„ Hock do.	22
„ Moselle Muscatel do.	24
Moselle No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse quarts	30
„ do. No. 2 pints	31
„ do. No. 1 quarts	22
„ do. No. 1 pints	22
STILL HOCK.	
Marcobrunner 1st quality Gebr. Schmits	30
Laubenh imer G. M Pavstmann	1
Ho hheim Queen Victoria Wineyard	58
Light Still Hock Gebr. Schmits	15
Do. do.	
CLARETS.	
Best old Bordeaux, F. Montbenil	28
Bourgogm Beaunune, H. and C Balaresque	24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hernozant	24
Chateau Leoville	19
Claret, No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse.	14
Vilany Bahlmann and Co. 4 doz Case	40
Villany 1 do.	10½
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.	
Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	22
Sherry No. 4, do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	17
Old Jamaica Rum do.	20
Port Wine, No 1, do.	18
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	28
Cognac Champagne. H. and C. Balaresque	23
Brandy Gords sons	14
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	
BEER.	
Best London Beer, shipped by T. Newhouse	4½
Do do. in pints	3
Barcla & Perkins Porter do. quarts	4½
German Pale Ale H. Deetjen	5

Bombay, May 1867. VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcesters Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Groces; and Oilmen universally.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650, 00, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)

11th July 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MADRAS."

Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope	1	4
A Theoretical and Practical treatise on Midwifery, By P. Cazeaux	18	0
An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By J. Gwilt, F.S.A., new edn	39	0
Life and work at the Great Pyramid. By C. Piazzi Smyth, 3 vols	42	0
The Lady's Mile	4	8
Pass and Class. A Guide book to Oxford Studies. By M. Burrows, 3rd edn	3	12
'Up the Country.' by the Hon. Emily Eden	4	8
The Practical Conveyancer. By R. Rouse, 2 vols	22	8
The Directorium Anlicanum, 3rd edn. By Thomas Bosmouth	9	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer: By a Barrister	5	0
Recreations of Christopher North. By Professor Wilson, 2 vols	6	0
The Life of Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica. By H. Hume	4	8
The last Chronicle of Barset. By A. Trollope, vol. I.	7	8
The Argosy; a Magazine of Tales, Novels, Essays and Poems, 2 vols	7	0
A Kalendar of the English Church, for the year of grace 1867	1	4
Brooke on the Office and Practice of a Notary of Bombay, 13th May, 1867.		

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla, the Furniture and effects of a Gentleman leaving this country, consisting of valuable Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture, Chinaware, Cut Glass, and Plated Goods, Brougham, Phaeton, Riding and Driving Horses, and an excellent assortment of Wine, Spirits, and Beer.—Property on view day before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, G. B GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at Cumbala Hill, the Furniture and Effects of a Gentleman, changing his residence, consisting of Piano, Dining, Drawing Room and Bed-Room Furniture, China Ware, Cut Glass and Plated Goods, 1 Horse and Brougham, Mail Phaeton with Horse, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Single-seated Brougham.
1 Double Barrelled Rifle by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots of various shapes, Rs. 12 and 15 per 1,000.

Bombay, 25th May, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and best Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at thier above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with the superior quality of articles supplied.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pattis, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c. &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 „ „ Madapollams.
4 „ „ Jacconets.
2 „ „ T. Cloths.
3 Cases Striped Muslin.
5 „ T. Red Chintz.
4 „ do. Scarfs.
2 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
2 Cotton Cleaning Machines.

AT 3 P. M.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Botleywalla Sons & Co., Policy of Assurance on the life of Mr. E. T. G. Pearson, an Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary, Judicial Department.

FOR SALE.

A strong Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14¼ high up to any weight, a good hunter, and has been ridden by a Lady.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 13½ up to 11 stone. sound, quiet, and carries a Lady. High Caste and very showy.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 14½ sound, and quite in saddle and harness, has also carried a Lady.

N.B.—The above may be seen by giving two hours' notice.

REDUCED TO Rs. 20 PER DOZEN.

PORT WINE.—But a few dozen of this superior Wine, hitherto priced at Rs 24, being now left the price is reduced to Rs 20 per dozen to close consignment.

Bombay, 25th May, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED DOUBLE, FIVE, EIGHT & TWELVE LIGHT CHANDELIERS, RICH PIER GLASSES, DOUBLE & SINGLE WALLSHADES, &c., AT THE GODOWN, UNDERNEATH MESSRS LINDLEY & WARREN, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. The property of a Gentleman changing his residence The same comprises 12, 8, 5, 2 and Single Light Hanging Chandeliers and Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Pier Glasses in gilt frames, Blackwood and Mahogany Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sofa and Dewan Couches with Damask and Chintz linings, China, Japaned, and Mahogany Chairs, Single and Double Branched Wallshades with drops, two large size Glass door Cupboards, Glassware, Plated Articles, Table Ornaments and Vases, English Brussels Carpets, Pillar Lamps, Camp and Dining Tables, Globe Lamps, Pictures, one English Rosewood Writing Table with Drawers, one English Clock, Garden Benches, Dispense Tables and Cupboards, Books, and Sundry Articles, &c. &c.

Also, a nearly new Handsome Light Sociable Coach with Basketwork side Pannels by Wm. Combe.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton"
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Windover."
A quantity of Beer, &c., McEmans.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, M[illegible] BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction [illegible] Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists, [illegible] Sundries, &c.

1 P. M.

Any Cariages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURN[illegible] MAZAGON NEXT TO THE P[illegible] OLD DOCKY[illegible]

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will [illegible] THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the [illegible] hold furniture, &c of a Gentle[illegible] Comprising of Tables, Chairs, C[illegible] of Drawers, Presses, Camp Cot[illegible] Teapoys, Screens, Whatnots, H[illegible] Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Table[illegible] Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakf[illegible] Ware, Cutlery, An English Sto[illegible] Copper Cooking Utensils, and [illegible]

No Catalogues, and the prop[illegible]

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. ar[illegible] DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th [illegible] Music consisting of Vocal and In[illegible] favourite Operas,—Popular Piece[illegible] and a quantity of Dance Music, the[illegible] into lots of a dozen selected pieces [illegible] amateurs. [illegible] at the ti[illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC [illegible] BENNETT & Co. [illegible] DAY OF MAY, [illegible] FORBES STREET, [illegible] P. M.

The Assets of the Un[illegible] poration (Limited), cons[illegible] secured by shares together [illegible] right to receive the proceeds [illegible] of the said debts together with t[illegible] tained on application to the Liqu[illegible] Bank and Financial Corporation (Li[illegible] No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, [illegible]
GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, [illegible]

13th May, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, &c., AT STORM HALL, MAZAGONE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Storm Hall, Mazagone, the Elegantly carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c, of a gentleman (changing his residence) comprising rich Cut Glass ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Cruet, Egg, Liquear and Pickle Frames, Salver, Tea Set, Centre Piece, Cutlery, Sets of Blackwood Camp Tables in 2 and 5 Pieces, Sideboard, Table Argand Lamps, Dinning-room arms and without arms Chairs, Folding and door Screens, Square Ottomon, Circular, Pier, Card, Side and other Tables, Conversaction and reclining Couches Easy, Predien, and drawing-room Chairs, Whatnots, Bookcases, Hatstand, Footstools, Chiffonier, Teapoys, Pictures, Table Ornaments Carpets, Bronze Hanging 3 and single light Lamps, Four Posts Beadstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet, and Cheval Glasses, Washing and Dressing Tables, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, Bathing Tubs, Commodes, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An Elegant English Built Brougham.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c, AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING TO "APNA COTTAGE."

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow, at Parell adjoining to "Apna Cottage," handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, a set of Spoons and Forks, in Mahogany Case, Dessert, Knives and Forks, Cruet Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Tea Tray, Tea Set, Salver, Centre Piece, Claret Jug, Butter Pot, handsome Plated single 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, Hall Lanterns, Wall Shades, Richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Sofa, Pier, Card and other Tables, Chairs, Couches and Sofas, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Sideboard, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, a neat Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, New China Mattings in Rolls, Table Ornaments, Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown Articles, Garden Gas Lamps, &c &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previously.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at the residence of A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., C. S., at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, valuable Household Furniture, Lamps, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH MAHOGANY AND WALNUTWOOD FURNITURE, &c., AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 4th and 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a Warehouse at Byculla, near the Jewish Synagogue, an invoice of very handsome English Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture such as full and half-back Sofas, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Hall Tables with Mirrors, Chiffoniers with Plate Glasses, Tea Poys, Telescope, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Whatnots, Towel Horses, Convertable Ottomans, suits of Drawing Room Furniture consisting of Sittees, Easy, and without arm Chairs, Elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular and Oval Tables with Marble Tops, Circular, Pier, Sofa, Writing and other Tables, Conversation half-back and other Sofas and Sittees, Ottomans and other Seats, Horned Hatstands, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, and other Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Music and Book Stands, Dumb Waiters, Side Board, Screens, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dining Room Chairs, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dining and Camp Tables, American Chairs and Benches, Blackwood and Teakwood Rattan Couches, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Electro Plated Ware, such as Sets of Dish Covers and Hot Water Curry Dishes, Centre Pieces, Cruet, Egg, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Tea Trays, Tea Sets, Tea Kettles, Sets of Handsome Spoons and Forks and Dessert Knives and Forks in Mahogany Cases for 12 persons, Candlesticks, Sets of Cutlery, English Tool Chest, Wire Gauze, Meat Safes, Bronze and Plated Double, four, five, and single Light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Table, Side Board and Reading Lamps, Handsome Looking Glasses and Pictures, first-rate Music Boxes, Rich Carpets and Table Covers, China Flower Stands and Pots, Handsome Figures, Vases, and Papier Machie Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Table Ornaments, and a variety of miscellaneous Goods, sets of single and double Harness, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1867.

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